

THURSDAY, NOV. 5, 1801.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

N^o. II, of the

NATIONAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

CABINET OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIS is a publication of the WASHINGTON PRINTING and BOOKSELLING COMPANY; which has been lately instituted at the Seat of Government of the United States; its capital stock is vested in shares of FIVE DOLLARS EACH and limited to 5,000, liable to be extended by the Board of Directors, which is composed of two Committees, one for literary, and the other for pecuniary and economical purposes, elected by the share holders from among themselves. The following gentlemen are at present at the head of the INSTITUTION:—

NICHOLAS KING, President of the Board of Directors.

Literary Committee,

Nicholas King,
Samuel Hanson of Saml.
Richard Dinmore,
Henry Townsend,
Thomas Waterman.

Pecuniary Committee,

John Templeman,
William M. Duncanson,
Charles A. Beatty,
James Lyon.

J. L. ANTHONY Secretary, and Treasurer, pro. tem.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

RICHARD DINMORE, was appointed JAMES LYON, was appointed principal
EDITOR, to whom all communications Agent to superintend the business of the
of a literary nature should be made, (Post Company, receive subscriptions, and ap-
paid), and all corresponding Printers point Agents for that purpose in different
should direct their papers, &c— parts of the Union. To him should be
directed all subscriptions for the publi-
cations of the Company.

CONDITIONS.

1. The *National Magazine*; or *Cabinet of the United States*, will be published in weekly numbers, consisting of twenty four pages of good medium paper, printed on a fair type, of a proper size.
2. Each number to be stitched in a cover of coarse paper, on which will be printed an abstract or compendium of the news of the week, advertisements, &c
3. Subscribers at a distance may have their Magazines stitched and forwarded in weekly, monthly, or quarter yearly numbers; but if not directed to the contrary they will be regularly put in the mail every week, carefully packed and directed. To subscribers in the District of Columbia they will be delivered by a carrier.
4. The price to subscribers will be FIVE DOLLARS a year; paid in advance, in all cases where an individual sends forward his subscription from the country, or from any town, where there is not an Agent appointed to receive subscriptions; but in the district of Columbia, and in all places where Agents are appointed, no more than one half years subscription will be expected from subscribers, in advance.
5. The advance of the subscription to be made on the publication of the first No.
6. Any person subscribing for, or ordering five copies, and making the necessary advance, shall be entitled to an additional copy, for the time for which he shall have paid the advance.
7. A title page, and table of contents shall be sent to subscribers for each volume of the several departments.
8. When 500 copies are subscribed and paid for, an engraving, appropriate to each department, shall accompany every subsequent title page.

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Office

WASHINGTON CITY.

NOV. 5, 1801.

—00:00—

LITERARY NOTICES.

GERMAN LITERATURE:

THE author of Werter has translated Voltaire's Mahomet, which is now performing on the Theatre at Weimar.

SCHILLER has also translated Shakspeare's 'Macbeth,' and has written three acts of a new Tragedy, called 'Mary Stuart.'

IFFLAND has given, under the title of 'The Paternal House,' a continuation of his play called 'The Guards of the Forest.' It is less affecting, but more vigorous and bold than the former piece. He has also written a play called 'Les Hauteurs,' which has been extremely successful at Berlin. But the most fruitful of all the German dramatic authors is Kotzebue. He has translated Fabre d'Eglantine's 'Preceptors' and the 'Abbe de l'Epee.' These translations have not prevented him from writing four original plays, which are, 'The Prisoners, the Recompence of Truth, Jeanne de Montfaucon, and Gustavus Vasa.' The latter is an historical representation rather than a Tragedy. The hero never remains long in one place, and is every moment surrounded with fresh persons. Kotzebue is also employed upon a Comedy called 'the Visit; or, the Rage for Shining,' and an Opera, called 'the Devil's Country House.' The stories are borrowed from two French plays. Another play is expected from him with much impatience at Berlin—the title of it is 'Octavia.'

DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

In Philadelphia, by WM. DUANE,
A second edition of the
BATTLE OF MARENGO.

PROPOSALS

Are issued for printing by subscription, the
HISTORY OF THE

Administration of JOHN ADAMS,
Late President of the United States.

By JOHN WOOD,
Author of the History of Switzerland, and
the Swiss Revolution, &c.

A Volume of
SELECT AND FUGITIVE
POETRY,

By the Editor of this Magazine.

* * * The Editor of this work has an interesting sketch of the life of the celebrated Scotch Poet, BURNES, written by himself, which will be given in the 3d number of the National Magazine.

✂ "A COLUMBIAN" is received, and an interview with the author is requested by the Editor.

Whilst Great-Britain is crushing her Paper Manufactories, by the weight of her taxes, what a noble opening our Southern States offer for that useful and profitable manufactory. We mention, it is with regret, that there are but very few Paper Mills established south of the Potomak.

GIDEON GRANGER, of Connecticut, is appointed Post-master-general.

The Mayor of New York has announced the opinions of eighteen of the first physicians in that city to be, that the late alarm was much greater than the danger would warrant; most of them asserting, that no disorder has prevailed but the usual autumnal fever, which was not infectious.

The Secretary of the Navy has abolished certain offices, the agents for which resided at Norfolk, Philadelphia, New-York and Portsmouth: hence a saving to the U. States of 9000 dollars a year.

An arrival at Charleston states, that Mr. Addington has resigned the Premiership of England, and that Mr. Pitt was again to assume the reigns of Government. Oh, mourn for Britain, hush'd in rest profound,
(Unconscious Britain slumbers o'er her wound.

10. 11. 8.

Politics.

MS 210 p 88

A wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government ; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities."

JEFFERSON.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH,

Delivered in the Senate Chamber of the United States, March 4, 1801.

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FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS—

CALLED upon to undertake and of zeal, on which to rely the duties of the first executive office under all difficulties. To you, of our country, I avail myself of then gentlemen, who are charged the presence of that portion of my with the fovereign functions of fellow citizens which is here assembled to express my grateful thanks with you, I look with encouragement for the favor with which they ment for that guidance and support have been pleased to look towards which may enable us to steer me, to declare a sincere consciousness that the task is above my talents, and that I approach it with shivering elements of a troubled those anxious and awful presentiments which the greatness of the charge, and the weakness of my powers so justly inspire. A rising animation of discussions and of exertions has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers unused to think freely, and to speak and to write what they think ; but this being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the constitution, all will of course arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good.

During the contest of opinion through which we have past, the animation of discussions and of exertions has sometimes worn an aspect which might impose on strangers unused to think freely, and to speak and to write what they think ; but this being now decided by the voice of the nation, announced according to the rules of the constitution, all will of course arrange themselves under the will of the law, and unite in common efforts for the common good. All too will bear in mind this sacred principle, that though the will of the majority is in all cases to prevail, that will, to be rightful, must be reasonable ; that the minority possess their equal rights, which equal laws must protect & to violate which would be oppression. Let us then, fellow citizens, unite with one heart and one mind let us

intercourse that harmony and affection, without which liberty, and even life itself, are but dreary things. And let us reflect that having banished from our land that religious intolerance under which mankind so long bled and suffered, we have yet gained little, if we countenance a political intolerance, as despotic as wicked, and capable of as bitter and bloody persecutions. During the throes and convulsions of the ancient world, during the agonising spasms of infuriated man, seeking through blood and slaughter his long lost liberty, it was not wonderful that the agitation of the billows should reach even this distant and peaceful shore; that this should be more felt and feared by some and less by others; and should divide opinions as to measures of safety; but every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethren of the same principle. We are all republicans; we are all federalists. If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union, or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments of the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated, where reason is left free to combat it. I know indeed that some honest men fear that a republican government cannot be strong; that this government is not strong enough. But would the honest patriot in the full tide of successful experiment, abandon a government which has so far kept us free and firm, on the theoretic and visionary fear, that this government, the world's best hope, may, by possibility, want energy to preserve itself? I trust not. I believe this, on the contrary, the strongest government on earth. I believe it the only one, where every man, at the call of the law, would fly to the standard of the law, and would meet invasions of the public order as his own personal concern. Sometimes it is said that man cannot be trusted with the government of himself. Can he then be trusted with the government of others? Or have we found angels in the form of kings, to govern him? Let history answer this question.

Let us then with courage and confidence, pursue our own federal and republican principles; our attachment to union and representative government. Kindly separated by nature and a wide ocean from the exterminating havoc of one quarter of the globe; too high minded to endure the degradations, of the others, possessing a chosen country, with room enough for our descendants to the thousandth and thousandth generation, entertaining a due sense of our equal right to the use of our own faculties, to the acquisitions of our own industry to honour and confidence from our fellow citizens, resulting not from birth, but from our actions and their sense of them, enlightened by a benign religion, professed indeed and practised in various forms, yet all of them inculcating honesty, truth, temperance, gratitude and the love of man, acknowledging and adoring an overruling providence, which by all its dispensations proves that it delights in the happiness of man here, and his greater happiness hereafter with all these blessings, what more is necessary to make us a happy and a prosperous people? Still one thing more, fellow citizens, a wise and frugal government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another,

shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned.—This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities.

About to enter, fellow citizens, on the exercise of duties which comprehend every thing dear and valuable to you, it is proper you should understand what I deem the essential principles of our government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration. I will compress them within the narrowest compass they will bear, stating the general principle, but not all its limitations. Equal and exact to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political:—peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none:—the support of the state governments in all their rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies: the preservation of the general government in its whole constitution—al vigor, as the sheet anchor of our peace at home, and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided:—absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism:—a well disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them:—the supremacy of the civil over the military authority:—economy in the public expence, that labor may be lightly burthened:—the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith:—encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid:—the diffusion of information, and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of the public reason:—freedom of religion; freedom of the press; and freedom of person, under the protection of the Habeas Corpus: and trial by juries impartially selected. These principles form the bright constellation, which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages, and blood of our heroes, have been devoted to their attainment: they should be the creed of our political faith; the text of civic instruction, the touchstone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in the moments of error or of alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps, and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety.

I repair then, fellow citizens, to the post you have assigned me. With experience enough in subordinate offices to have seen the difficulties of this greatest of all, I have learnt to expect that it will rarely fall to the lot of imperfect man to retire from this station with the reputation, and the favor, which bring him into it. Without pretensions to that high confidence you reposed in our first and greatest revolutionary character, whose pre-eminent services had entitled him to the first place in his country's love, and destined for him the fairest page in the volume of faithful history, I ask

so much confidence only as may give firmness and effect to the legal administration of your affairs. I shall often go wrong thro' defect of judgment. When right, I shall often be thought wrong by those whose positions will not command a view of the whole ground. I ask your indulgence for my own errors, which will never be intentional; and your support against the errors of others, who may condemn what they would not if seen in all its parts. The approbation implied by your suffrage, is a great consolation to me for the past; and my future solicitude will be, to retain the good opinion of those who have bestowed it in advance, to conciliate that of others, by doing them all the good in my power and to be instrumental to the happiness and freedom of all.

Relying then on the patronage of your good will, I advance with obedience to the work, ready to retire from it whenever you become sensible how much better choices it is in your power to make. And may that infinite Power, which rules the destinies of the universe, lead our councils to what is best, and give them a favorable issue for your peace and prosperity.

WASHINGTON CITY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE
UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the first Article of the terms and conditions declared by the President of the United States on the 17th day of October

1791, for regulating the materials and manner of buildings and improvements on the lots in the CITY of WASHINGTON, it is provided, "that the outer and party walls of all houses in the said City, shall be built of brick or stone."—And by the third article of the same terms and conditions, it is declared, "that the wall of no house shall be higher than forty feet to the roof in any part of the city, nor shall any be lower than thirty five feet in any of the Avenues."—And whereas the above recited articles were found to impede the settlement in the city of mechanics and others, whose circumstances did not admit of erecting houses authorized by the said regulations: for which cause, the President of the United States, by a writing under his hand, bearing date the twenty fifth day of June 1796, suspended the operation of the said articles, until the first Monday of December, 1800 and the beneficial effects arising from such suspension having been experienced, it is deemed proper to revive the same. WHEREFORE I THOMAS JEFFERSON, President of the United States, do declare that the operation of the first and third Articles, above recited, shall be, and the same is hereby suspended until the first day of January 1802, and that all the houses which shall be erected in the said City of Washington, previous to the said first day of January 1802, conformable in other respects to the regulations aforesaid shall be considered as lawfully erected, except that no wooden house shall be erected within twenty four feet of any brick or stone house.

Given under my hand this 11th day of March, 1801.

(Signed)

TH. JEFFERSON

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA,*To all whom it may Concern —*

The Citizen Louis Andre Pichon having produced to me his commission as Commissary General of Commercial relations for the French Republic within the United States, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise and enjoy such functions, powers and privileges, as are allowed within the United States to the Consuls of the most favored nations.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters be made patent and the Seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

(L. S.) Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the twenty fifth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

LEVI LINCOLN,

Acting as Secretary of State.

CIRCULAR.

To the Agents and Consuls of the United States of America, residing in the different ports of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, the Barbary States and British garrisons in the Mediterranean, and to all others whom it doth or may concern.

GENTLEMEN,

I had the honor to inform you in my circular of the 12th of November, 1800, that certain unjust demands having been made by the Bashaw of Tripoli, upon the United States of America, which I found it my duty to repel; that said Bashaw had publicly announced in an official manner that he would declare war against the United States of America in six months, to commence from the 22d day of October, 1800, if his demands, which he purposedly made in an evasive and indeterminate manner were not complied with. I further informed you that it would be unsafe for our merchant vessels to trade in the Mediterranean or its vicinity after the 22d day of March, 1801, as these faithless people general commit depredations before the time or period allowed is expired. I likewise informed you that I did not conclude, in virtue of his promise that our vessels might remain in the Mediterranean until the month of March, but in consequence of this Regency being at war with Sweden and the season of the year.

I have now therefore to observe, that a treaty of peace and amity having been concluded between his Majesty of Sweden and this Regency on this day the third of January 1801, it is now no longer safe for the merchant vessels of the said United States of America to remain in these seas, or its vicinity, as the Swedes have made the following conditions in consequence of their having 131 of their subjects in bondage, viz.

They have agreed to pay Dolls. 250,000 including all expences for peace and the ransom of the captives and 20,000 dollars annually, in consequence of their being permitted to load here 300 tons of salt

annually, and as I have every reason to suppose the same terms will be demanded from the U. States of America and that our fellow citizens will be captured in order to insure our compliance with the said degrading, humiliating, and dishonorable terms; I find it my duty to request you to take such measures as will most effectually prevent any of our vessels from trading on this sea, until you are advised officially by me or either of our consuls at Algiers or Tunis that this disagreeable affair is terminated, which from its nature will require much time, as it extends to making the United States tributary to Tripoli and must first be authorized by a particular act of the legislature. I therefore request that the above mentioned agents and consuls of the United States of America and all others whom it doth or may concern to communicate the contents of this circular letter, to all merchants and masters of vessels belonging to the United States, in order that they may withdraw their property immediately from these seas, and that our mariners may fly the impending danger. I likewise request them to make the letter circular and to transmit copies of it along the respective coasts of their residence and likewise to the department of State and wherever they may imagine that it will be most likely to answer the desired effect, as I have from hence but few opportunities.

In testimony of the absolute necessity of using the aforesaid precaution before it should be too late. I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of my office.

Done at the chancery of the United States of America at Tripo-

li in Barbary this 3d day of January 1801, and of the independence of the United States of America the 25th.

(Signed)

JAMES L. CATHCART.

THOMAS APPLETON, Esq. }

Con. of the U. States }

at Leghorn.

The following correspondence has been published by Capt. Bainbridge.

Algiers, 10th Oct. 1800.

SIR,

I Wrote you on the 25th ult. informing that the arbitrary Dey of Algiers had made a demand, that the United States ship George Washington under my command, should carry his presents to the Grand Signior at Constantinople.

By my letter of the 25th you will see the responsibility this Regency considers the United States at on this embassy, although forced into it by the power of the Regency. Every effort that was possible to suggest, has been attempted by Consul O'Brien and myself to obviate my going.

An English ship of war, arrived here and offered to carry the embassy; but her they would not accept, supposing they would be under some obligations to the British.

The light that this Regency looks on the United States is exactly this; you pay me tribute, by that you become my slaves, and then I have a right to order as I please. Did the United States know the easy access of this barbarous coast called Barbary, the weakness of their garrisons, and the effeminacy of their people, I am sure they would not be long tributary to so pitiful a race of infidels.

Inclosed you have the letter of Richard O'Brien, Esq. Consul Ge-

neral, of the 9th of October, to me port on account of our not having on the business of this embassy, my cruisers adjacent to protect it. answer, and his reply, by which I sincerely hope on my return you will see that I have no choice from the Levant that I shall see in acting, but am governed by the some of our frigates off Algiers; it is tyrants here. my candid opinion that in no part

Consul O'Brien and myself had of the world there is more need to a very warm dispute with the Dey, shew them than in the mediterranean sea. and Minister of Marine, (which

was very near causing a declaration It is the opinion of Consul O'Brien, should any accident happen to the Washington, against the mission flag; the Consul and myself insisted, that i. the Dey forced us interest of Algiers, by whatever, to go, to wear our own flags, or if cause it may be, the Algerine cruisers will immediately capture our vessels, unless they are prevented by the Minister of Marine, to hoist it our cruisers being in these seas. I at the fore-top-mast-head; but no candidly believe on the safety of arguments would avail, their des- the embassy in the ship under my potic will must be complied with: the Minister of Marine, came on command, hangs the preservation of board with his admiral, and several Algerine captains, who went into the maintop, and hauled down our peace with Barbary. the American pendant, and hoisted I have the honor to be, the Algerine mission flag. With great respect,

Had we 10 or 12 frigates and Your most obedient servant, floops in those seas, I am well convinced in my own mind, that we Wm. BAINBRIDGE. should not experience those mortifying degradations that must be Hon. Benjamin Stoddart, cutting to every American who Secretary of Navy. possesses an independent spirit. SIR,

This forced cruise compelled by The Dey of Algiers has this the Dey will cost 14 or 16 thousand day called for me to appear in his dollars in expences for pay and presence, and demands that the provisions and after erected will United States ship George Washington, under your command, will have no tendency to promote the proceed for Constantinople, with his ambassador and presents, and he interest of the United States with declares that if this request is not complied with, that he no longer holds to his friendship with the this Regency; it is no in the nature of those people to regard any United States of America. I have favours done to them by a christi- my and your objections on behalf of the United States—But to no effect.

I hope Sir, you will consider I am Sir, the very unpleasant situation that your most obedient Servant, that I was fixed in, having no alternative but compliance or war—the RICHARD O'BRIEN. fears of slavery for myself and 131 Wm. bainbridge, Esq. under my command, was the least Commander of the U. alarming to me; but a valuable S. ship George Washington. commerce in those seas, that would fall a sacrifice to the pirates of this

Algiers. 9th October, 1800. BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

SIR,

I have read your letter of this day, stating the arbitrary demand of the Dey of Algiers. As this business was in agitation some days past, my orders being known to the Despotic Dey, and every possible argument made use of both by you and myself, pointing out the impossibility of such a compliance on our part, those reasons stated to him, and the arrival of a British 24 gun ship, who has offered to carry his ambassador and presents, I was in hopes would have relieved me from the truly unpleasant situation I find myself in. Bound by the orders of my government on one hand, and viewing the loss of property, and slavery of our citizens on the other, brings me in a dilemma, that none can express but those who feel it. I now reply as I have verbally done, that I cannot accede to this demand voluntarily. Your long experience of the government of this Regency leaves you a more competent judge than I possibly can be, of the event that would occur if the ship under my command did not proceed as demanded. You will be pleased to state your opinion fully, and make the requisition in behalf of the United States, for the compliance of said demand.—Sir, I cannot help observing the event of this day makes me ponder on the words *Independent United States*.

I am Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. BAINBRIDGE.

Richard O'Brien, Esq.

Consul General for
the United States.

GENERAL Vial who has rendered himself so honorably conspicuous in Egypt, was born at Walsingham, in the County of Norfolk England: his father was a Watchmaker in that place, but failing in business, he was unable to provide for his son, who entered himself as a private in a British regiment of foot, he was in consequence of his exemplary conduct, soon promoted to the rank of sergeant, but Vial was a reading and a thinking man. He regretted the miseries of France indured under a monarchy and enthusiastically rejoiced in the Victories of the rising Republic; with such feelings he could not remain long the machine of despotism; but quitted the English and entered into the French army, his talents soon procured him rank, and when Buonaparte sailed for Egypt, Vial accompanied him.

MAXIMS.

The chief object of a government should be, to make the people happy; and if it fails in that, the longer it lasts so much the worse. If they are rendered miserable by that which is supposed to preserve the State, they cannot be loosers by removing it, be the consequence What it may.—

Moore.

Mankind in general are more alarmed by change of name, in things which they have long regarded with Veneration, than by a real change in the nature of the things themselves.

ib.

Politics.

"A wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities."

JEFFERSON.

EDMOND PENDLETON'S ESSAY.

When we consider the age of the venerable patriot who indited the following essay, the service he has rendered his country, and the respectable stations he has filled with honor to himself, and benefit to society, we feel all the veneration which his long tried merits demand, and rejoice that at the advanced period of 80 years, he is capable of still deserving well of his country, and penning the dictates of truth with simplicity, energy and intelligence; the facts to which Mr. Pendleton alludes, deserve the attention of every friend to representative Democracy, and will we trust plead our apology for the present interruption of State Papers.

ALTHOUGH one of my age (eighty) can have little to hope, and less to fear, from forms of government, as rather belonging to the next world than the present; and possibly may be charged with intermeddling where he has no interest, whenever he utters opinions concerning social regulations; yet I feel impelled by an anxious desire to promote the happiness of my country, to submit to the public consideration some reflections on our political state.

It is far from my intentions to damp the public joy, occasioned by the late changes of our public agents, or to disturb the calm which already presages the most beneficial consequences; on the contrary, I consider this event as having arrested a train of measures which were gradually conducting us towards ruin.

These changes will be matter of tenfold congratulation, if we make the proper use of them; if instead of negligently reposing upon that wisdom and integrity, which have already softened even political malice, we seize the opportunity to erect new barriers against folly, fraud and ambition; and to explain such parts of the constitution, as have been already, or may be interpreted, contrary to the intention of those who adopted it.

This proposition does not argue a want of proper confidence in our present Chief Magistrate, but the contrary. It can be no censure to believe that he has a nobler destiny to fulfil, than that of making his contemporary countrymen happy for a few years; & that the rare event of such a character at the head of a nation, imposes on us the sacred

duty of seizing the propitious opportunity, to do all in our power to perpetuate that happiness; as to that species of confidence, which would extinguish free enquiry and popular watchfulness, it is never desired by *patriotism*, nor ought to be yielded by *freemen*.

In pursuit of our purpose, we ought to keep in mind certain principles which are believed to be sound; to enquire whether they have been violated under the constitution? and then consider how a repetition of those violations may be prevented—As thus,

1. Government is instituted for the good of the community, and not to gratify avarice or ambition; therefore unnecessary increase of debt—appointment of useless officers, such as stationary ministers to foreign courts, with which we have little connexion, and sixteen additional judges at a time when the business of the Federal Courts had greatly diminished—and engaging us in a war abroad, for the sake of advancing party objects at home, are abuses in government.

2. The chief good derivable from government, is *civil liberty*; and if government is so constructed, as to enable its administrators to assail that liberty with the several weapons heretofore most fatal to it, the structure is defective; of this sort, standing armies—fleets—severe penal laws—war—and a multitude of civil officers, are universally admitted to be; and if our government can, with ease and impunity, array these forces against social liberty, the constitution is defective.

3. Peace is undoubtedly that state which proposes to society the best chance for the continuance of freedom and happiness; and the situation of America is such, as to expose her to fewer occasions for war,

than any other nation; whilst it also disables her from gaining any thing by war. But if, by indirect means, the executive can involve us in war, not declared by the legislature; if a treaty may be made which will incidentally produce a war, and the legislature are bound to pass all laws necessary to give it full effect; or if the judiciary may determine a war to exist, although the legislature hath refused to declare it; then the constitution is defective, since it admits constructions which pawn our freedom and happiness upon the security of executive patriotism, which is inconsistent with republican principles.

4. Union is certainly the basis of our political prosperity; and this can only be preserved, by confining with precision, the federal government to the exercise of power clearly required by the general interest, or respecting foreign nations, & the state governments to objects of a local nature; because the states exhibit such varieties of character and interests, that a consolidated general government would be in a perpetual conflict with state interests, from its want of local knowledge, or from a prevalence of local prejudice or interest, so as certainly to produce civil war and disunion. If then the distinct provinces of the general and state governments are not clearly defined; if the former may assail the latter by penalties, and by absorbing all subjects of taxation.—If a system leading to consolidation, may be performed and pursued—and if, instead of leaving it to the respective states to encourage their agriculture or manufacture, as their local interest may dictate, the general government may by bounties or protecting duties, tax the one to promote the other; then the constitution has not

sufficiently provided for the continuance of the union, by securing the rights of the state governments and local interests.

5. It is necessary for the preservation of Republican government, that the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers should be kept separate and distinct from each other, so that no man, or body of men, shall be authorised to exercise more than one of them at the same time:—The constitution, therefore, in configning to the Federal Senate, a participation in the powers of each department, violates this important principle, and tends to create in that body, a dangerous aristocracy.—And,

6. An essential principle of representative government is that it be influenced by the will of the people; which will can never be expressed, if their representatives are corrupted, or influenced by hopes of office. If this hope may multiply offices and extend patronage—if the president may nominate to valuable offices, members of the legislature, who shall please him, and displease the people, by increasing his power and patronage—if he may be tempted to use this power and patronage for securing his re-election—and if he may even bestow lucrative diplomas upon judges, whilst they are receiving liberal salaries, paid as the price of their independence and purity; then a risk exists, lest the legislature should legislate—the judges decide—and the Senate concur in nominations with an eye to those offices—and lest the president may appoint with a view to his re-election; and thus may at length appear the phænomenon, of a government, republican in form, without possessing a single chaste organ for expressing the public will.

Many of these objections were foreseen when the constitution was ratified, by those who voted for its adoption; but waved then, because of the vast importance of the union, which a rejection might have placed in hazard. Of the provision made for amendments, as trial should discover defects—and the hope that in the mean time, the instrument with all its defects, might produce social happiness, if a proper tone was given to the government by the several agents, in its operation. But since experience has evinced, that much mischief may be done under an unwise administration; and that even the most valuable parts of the constitution, may be evaded or violated, we ought no longer to rest our security upon the vain hope which depends on the rectitude of fallible men in successive administrations; but now that the union is as firmly established by the general opinion of the citizens. as we can even hope it to be, it behoves us to bring forward amendments which may fix it upon *principles* capable of restraining human frailties.

Having, I trust, shewn the utility and necessity of such efforts at this time, I will adventure to submit to the consideration of my fellow-citizens, with great humility and deference, whether it would not be adviseable to have the constitution amended.

1. By rendering a president ineligible for the next turn, and transferring from him to the legislature, the appointment of the judges, and stationary foreign ministers, making the stipends of the latter to be no longer discretionary in the president.

2. By depriving the Senate of all extensive power; and shortening their term of service, or subjecting

its members to removal by their constituents.

3. By rendering members of the legislature and the judges, whilst in office and for a limited time thereafter, incapable of taking any other office whatsoever, (the offices of President and vice-president excepted;) and subjecting the judges to removal by the concurring vote of both houses of Congress.

4. By forming some check upon the abuse of *public credit*, which, though in some instances useful, like fleets and armies, may, like those, be carried to extremes, dangerous to liberty, and inconsistent with economical government.

5. By instituting a fair mode of impannelling juries.

6. By declaring that no treaty with a foreign nation, so far as it may relate to peace or war—to the expenditure of public money—or to commercial regulations, shall be law, until ratified by the legislature; the interval between such treaty and the next meeting of Congress, excepted, so far as it may not relate to the grant of money.

7. By defining prohibited powers so explicitly, as to defy the rules of construction. If nothing more should be gained, it will be a great acquisition, clearly to interdict laws relating to the freedom of speech,—of the Press—and of religion: To declare that the Common Law of England, or of any other foreign country, in criminal cases, shall not be considered as a law of the United States,—and that treason shall be confined to the cases stated in the constitution, so as not to be extended further by law, or construction, or by using other terms, such as sedition, &c. and

8. By marking out with more precision, the distinct powers of the general and state Governments.

In the Virginia Bill of Rights is expressed this inestimable sentiment,

“That no free Government, or the blushing of liberty can be preserved to any people, but by a firm adherence to justice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue; and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.” A sentiment produced, no doubt, by the experience of this melancholy truth,

“That of men advanced to power, more are inclined to destroy liberty, than to defend it; there is of course a continual effort for its destruction, which ought to be opposed by correspondent efforts for its preservation.

These principles and propositions are most respectfully submitted to my fellow-citizens, with this observation, “That it is only when great and good men are at the head of a nation, that the people can expect to succeed, in forming new barriers to counteract recent encroachments on their rights; and whenever a nation is so supine as to suffer such an opportunity to be lost, they will soon feel that” The danger was not over.

EDMOND PENDLETON.

Caroline County,
Virginia, Oct. 5, 1801. }

[As there is every reason to expect the rapidly encreasing population of Washington County, District of Columbia, will be interesting to the future historian and politician, we subjoin the Census of its Inhabitants, which was taken in the spring of the year 1801.]

1. CITY OF WASHINGTON, to wit:
Free White Males.

Under 10 years,
Of 10 and under 16,

379

531

Of 16 and under 26,	303	Indians not taxed,	45
Of 26 and under 45,	383	Slaves,	490
Of 45 and upwards,	139		
<i>Free White Females.</i>		Total,	<u>1,117</u>
Under 10 years,	386		
Of 10 and under 16,	135	4. <i>That part of the District formerly</i>	
Of 16 and under 26,	264	<i>in Montgomery County, to wit :</i>	
Of 26 and under 45,	245	<i>Free White Males.</i>	
Of 45 and upwards,	99	Under 10 years,	96
All other free persons except		Of 10 and under 16,	41
Indians not taxed,	123	Of 16 and under 26,	43
Slaves,	623	Of 26 and under 45,	53
		Of 45 and upwards,	40
Total,	<u>3,210</u>	<i>Free White Females.</i>	
		Under 10 years,	111
2. <i>GEORGE-TOWN, to wit :</i>		Of 10 and under 16,	43
<i>Free White Males.</i>		Of 16 and under 26,	53
Under 10 years,	326	Of 26 and under 45,	49
Of 10 and under 16,	130	Of 45 and upwards,	34
Of 16 and under 26,	295	All other free persons except	
Of 26 and under 45,	289	Indians not taxed,	228
Of 45 and upwards,	94	Slaves,	228
<i>Free White Females.</i>			
Under 10 years,	319	Total,	<u>824</u>
Of 10 and under 16,	127		
Of 16 and under 26,	169	White males,	3,038
Of 26 and under 45,	212	— Females,	2,634
Of 45 and upwards,	100	Free persons of co-	
All other free persons except		lour,	400
Indians not taxed,	201	Slaves,	2,072
Slaves,	731		
Total,	<u>2,993</u>	Total amount in dis-	
		trict,	8,144

3. *That part of the District formerly*
in Prince George County, to wit :

STATE PAPER.

Free White Males.

Under 10 years,	98
Of 10 and under 16,	49
Of 16 and under 26,	52
Of 26 and under 45,	50
Of 45 and upwards,	45
<i>Free White Females.</i>	
Under 10 years,	91
Of 10 and under 16,	45
Of 16 and under 26,	62
Of 26 and under 45,	49
Of 45 and upwards,	41
All other free persons except	

SIR,
I HAVE stated to you a nar-
rative of facts relative to the Dey
and Regency demanding *per force*,
that the United States ship George
Washington, under your com-
mand, (in this port, and in the
power of a faithless people) should
proceed to Constantinople with the
ambassador and presents of this re-
gency, and return to Algiers. The
consequence of a positive refusal

would be—war made immediately by this regency on the U. States; the ship under your command would be detained, and detention and slavery would be the fate of yourself, officers, and crew; the vessels, property, and citizens of the United States would be captured and condemned in this city of bondage; the innocent would suffer not for the guilty, but for those that had no orders to act to prevent this calamity; but of two evils we will be obliged to take the least. by acquiescing to the forced demand. By, sir, proceeding with the ship under your command to Constantinople with the ambassador and presents of Algiers, and returning, you will first extricate yourself, officers, crew, and ship, and save the peace of the United States; it is what all other nations at peace with this regency have done, at times, as a favor to Algiers, and is what occasionally must be done by those that intend to keep their peace; it is a custom, and circumstanced as the United States are at present, in arrears in debt, no funds, no credit, and no corsairs adjacent, there is no alternative, in my opinion, but to acquiesce; and in so doing, I am convinced you are, considering all difficulties, acting for the best, for the present interests of the U. States. I shall observe to you, sir, that the United States made their peace in September 1795, that the regency got impatient on account of the cash stipulation not coming forward. At this time Mr. Barlow and Donnalson thought proper, without orders to stipulate a 34 gun frigate, to preserve our affairs. The government of the U. States approved their conduct, and made good the stipulation. At this time the United States had not paid the cash for the peace, or had not sent forward the stores stipulated. It is true, of our citizens 100 were as yet in Algiers; but the number is greater at present in the power of a despotic government bound by no treaty or equity, dumb to reason, and fully determined to renounce his friendship with the U. States, if his demand was not complied with. Under all those circumstances and evils which should happen in case of a positive refusal. I do demand of you, sir, in the name, and on behalf of the United States, that you will consider the purport of this letter, and I think you will see the necessity of acquiescing, to do the favor required of you by the Dey and Regency of Algiers. Witness my hand and seal of office, at Algiers, this 10th day of October, 1800.

I am, very respectfully,
Your most humble servant,
(Signed) RICHARD O'BRIEN.
Algiers, 9th Oct. 1800.

Wm. Bainbridge,
Esquire, Commander of the U. States ship, George Washington.

Correspondence of Mr. King with Lord Hawkebury.

Great Cumberland Place,
13th March, 1801.

MY LORD,

THE decree of the vice admiralty court of Nassau, a copy of which is annexed, * condemning the cargo of an American vessel going from the United States to a port in Spanish colonies, upon the

ground that the articles of innocent merchandize composing the same, though *bono fide* neutral property, were the growth of Spain, having been sanctioned, and the principle extended by the prize courts of the other British islands, and particularly by the court of Jamaica, has been deemed sufficient authority to the commanders of the ships of war and privateers, cruising in those seas, to fall upon and capture all American vessels bound to an enemy's colony, and having on board any article of the growth or manufacture of a nation at war with Great Britain.

These captures, which are vindicated by what is termed the belligerent's right to distress his enemy by interrupting the supplies which his habits or convenience may require, have produced the strongest and most serious complaints among the American merchants.—who have seen, with indignation, a reason assigned for the capture & confiscation of their property which is totally disregarded in the open trade carried on between the British and Spanish colonies, by British and Spanish subjects, in the very articles, the supply of which, by neutral merchants, is unjustly interrupted.

The law of nations, acknowledged in the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, allows the goods of an enemy to be lawful prize, and pronounces those of a friend to be free.

While the United States take no measures to abridge the rights of Great Britain, as a belligerent, they are bound to resist with firmness every attempt to extend them, at the expence of the equally incontestible rights of nations, which find

their interest and duty in living in peace with the rest of the world.

So long as the ancient law of nations is observed, which protects the innocent merchandize of neutrals, while it abandons to the belligerent the goods of his enemy, a plain rule exists and may be appealed to, to decide the rights of peace & war—the belligerent has no better authority to curtail the rights of the neutrals than the neutral has to do the like in regard to the rights of the belligerent; and it is only by an adherence to the ancient code, and the rejection of modern glosses, that fixed and precise rules can be found, defining the rights, and regulating the duties, of independent states.

This subject is of such importance, and the essential interests of the United States, whose policy is that of peace, are so deeply affected by the doctrines which, during the present war, have been set up, in order to enlarge the rights of belligerents, at the expence of those of neutrals, that I shall without loss of time, submit to your Lordship's consideration such farther reflections respecting the same, as its great importance appears to demand.

In the mean time, as the decisions referred to cannot, from the unavoidable delay which attends the prosecution of appeals, be speedily reversed, and as the effect of those decrees will continue to be the unjust and ruinous interruption of the American commerce in the West-India sea it is my duty to require that precise instructions shall, without delay, be dispatched to the proper officers in the West-Indies and Nova-Scotia, to correct the abuses which have arisen out of these illegal decrees and put an end to the depredations which are wast-

ing the lawful commerce of a Spanish colonies, and the said decree having been referred to the peaceable and friendly nation.

With great consideration and consideration of the king's advice

Respect, I have the honor to cate general, your lordships will

be, Your Lordship's most perceive from his report, an ex-

Obedient and most hum- tract of which I inclose, that it is

ble servant. his opinion that the sentence of

RUFUS KING. the vice-admiralty court is errone-

Lord Hawkesbury, &c. &c. ous, and founded in a misapprehension or misapplication of the

* *In the case of the American brigantine Leopard, Ropes, master, laden in part with Malaga wines. The cargo, so far as it consisted of wines, tho' regularly imported into the U. State, was condemned by Judge Kensal, 20th October, 1800, "the same being productions of the Spanish Territory in Europe, and bound to the transatlantic parts of that empire."*

Downing Street, April 11, 1801.

SIR,

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th of last month, and to inform you, that in consequence of the representation contained in it, a letter has been written by his majesty's command, by his grace the duke of Portland, to the lords commissioners of the admiralty, a copy of which letter I herewith inclose to you for the information of the government of the United States.

I have the honor to be,

With great truth, sir,

Your most obed't. humble servt.

(Signed) HAWKESBURY.

RUFUS KING, Esq. &c. &c.

Whitehall, 33th March, 1801.

My Lords,

I transmit to your lordships herewith a copy of a decree of the vice-admiralty court of Nassau, condemning the cargo of an American vessel going from the United States to a port in the

of the high court of admiralty referred to, without attending to the limitations therein contained.

In order, therefore, to put a stop to the inconveniences arising from these erroneous sentences of the vice-admiralty courts, I have the honor to signify to your lordships the king's pleasure, that a communication of the doctrine laid down in the said report should be immediately made by your lordships, to the several judges presiding in them, setting forth what is held to be the law upon the subject by the superior tribunals or the future guidance and direction. I am, &c.

PORTLAND.

The lords commissioners of Admiralty.

CHAMPAGNEUX

Was the Editor of one of the three-score newspapers, that imparted the revolutionary stimulus to France. He is the father of a numerous family; a man of unimpeached morals, and was attached to liberty from principle, at a time, and in a country, when it was not unusual to be so, from mere speculation! He was selected by Roland, on account of his industry and talents; and was put by him at the head of the principal division of the home department. In short, during his administration, he became what is termed in England, *under secretary of state*.

Politics.

" A wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuit of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government ; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities."

JEFFERSON.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT-MARTIAL, AT BOSTON IN THE CASE OF CAPTAIN LITTLE.

TRANSLATION

Of the declaration made by sundry Officers of the Corvette Le Berceau, an obligatory answer to the invectives which have been circulated against GEORGE LITTLE, Esq. commander of the Boston frigate, against us in different newspapers ; viz.

WE the undersigned officers, in the present statement we shall of the French corvette called the prove.

Berceau, declare under oath, before Mr. William Stevenson, Notary Public, in this city, to the following articles:

We declare that the following paragraph, which appeared in the Independent Chronicle, and signed by us, is strictly true :—" We can all of us attest, that not only our knee-buckles, but our watches, musical instruments, ear-rings, our handkerchiefs, &c. were taken from us ; our pockets were searched, and the buttons were taken from our cloaths, and that we were examined in those parts which delicacy forbids to name, in pursuit of money !!!"

We likewise embrace this opportunity publicly to testify our gratitude and acknowledgment to Mr. Hafswell, first lieutenant of the Boston frigate, who had the greatest regard for the prisoners:

We attest beside, that the declaration above-mentioned, was only an obligatory answer to the invectives which have been circulated against us in different newspapers ; we there omitted many facts, which

1st. That fifteen days after the capture of said corvette, we went on board of the Boston, by orders from captain Little, with two officers and two midshipmen. Immediately on our arrival there, our pockets and trunks were searched, and all our money taken therefrom, with the exception of one hundred dollars to each officer, and fifty dollars to each midshipman, which we received in pieces of gold, valued at 8 dollars each, and which passed for only 5 or 6 dollars at furthest, here. (This examination was made by Mr. Clough, second lieutenant of the frigate.)

2d. That two days after, Mr. Hafswell, captain of the prize, by order of capt. Little, went on board the Boston frigate, at eight o'clock in the morning—that Mr. Clough and the son of capt. Little, who were already on board the corvette,

commenced a search, the example of which cannot be equalled as well on the officers as on the master and seamen—That all the officers were pillaged of their money, excepting one hundred dollars left each one, beside their plate, watches, instruments of music, &c.—That the master and sailors were entirely pillaged of their money, of their trinkets, and despoiled of their best linen, and even the wounded were examined to their bandages.

3d. That the prisoners on board the frigate, were in irons, two by two, by the same arm, in such manner, that they were obliged to lie down, one on his back, and the other on his belly—That the prisoners, master and seamen, who were put on board the frigate, on our capture, were entirely stripped of their money, trinkets, and the best of their effects.

4th. That three or four days after our arrival in President road, and which was the first moment of our communication with the prisoners on board the Boston, we learned from them, that from the time of capture, they suffered for want of water, and several of them to satisfy their thirst, parted with their remaining cloathes; but that the American sailors often gave them water from humanity—We equally declare, with pleasure, that Mr. Haswell, commander of the prize, neglected nothing to the comfort of those under his charge.

5th. We declare that, the captain of the Boston frigate appropriated to himself three black boys;—that he kept one on board the Boston named *Dechiere*, and that the other two whose names are *Chameau* and *Thamas*,

have, without doubt, been destined to his service on shore.

IN FAITH of which we have all signed the present declaration, at Boston, this 10th of February, (old stile) 1801, ninth year of the French Republic.

CLEMENT, 1st Officer.

BORDES, 2d ditto

POUIEN, Ensign.

[Signed] TROGUEREAU.

ROBERT, 1st Surgeon.

JULIEN PHILLIPPE.

CHAMBARD.

[To these charges Capt. Little pleaded
NOT GUILTY.]

SENTENCE

OF THE COURT-MARTIAL.

THE court, having heard all the evidence, and the prisoner's defence, and *maturely* and *seriously* considered the whole, are unanimously of opinion, that the charges are malicious and ill-founded.

The court do, therefore, unanimously and honorably acquit the said George Little of the several articles contained in the charge against him; and he is hereby fully and honorably acquitted accordingly.

Dated on board the Constitution, Sept. 7, 1801.

(Signed) S. Nicholson, president,
Silas Talbot,
Stephen Decatur.
Alexander Murray.
Edward Prebble.
John Mulletony.
Thomas Robinson.
Hugh G. Campbell.
Cyrus Talbot.

George Blake acting as Judge Advocate on the occasion.

[The Secretary of the Navy's Letter approving the above.]

Navy Department,

Sept. 25, 1801.

THE act of Congress for the better government of the navy of the United States, declares, that no person of the navy shall pillage prisoners on board a prize, on pain of such punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge. In the foregoing case, among several unimportant informal allegations, there is a charge of pillage exhibited against captain Little, and it was for the trial of this charge principally, that the court-martial was constituted. Not only the honor of the nation, but the honor of this officer, was deeply implicated, and therefore called for such a solemn investigation. In this trial, it was the government that was the party prosecuting. The prisoners were only as the informing witnesses in a criminal prosecution. These prisoners, in legal contemplation, are not, neither were they, in the contemplation of government, considered parties. They could not have been in any degree benefited by a sentence against captain Little, because a court-martial is not competent to decree a restoration of any property alleged to have been pillaged. It is only competent in such a trial to pass a sentence of acquittal or punishment.

The evidence adduced in this trial clearly proves, that the prisoners on board the prize have been pillaged. It is apparent, that watches, rings and buckles, constituting a part of the dress of the prisoners, have been pillaged from them by some persons belonging to the Bolton frigate: That these articles, at the time of taking them,

were not deemed, even by the persons who took them, lawful prize; that they were not reported to the officers of the admiralty court as prize, to be adjudicated and condemned; that they have not, at any time since been produced; and, that no kind of satisfactory information has yet been given respecting them. But from the face of the proceedings of the court-martial, it does appear, that the orders issued by captain Little were perfectly correct and legal; that he was not, in any degree, a party in this mean and disgraceful pillage, and that the charge against him has no evidence, positive or presumptive, to support it. I therefore, do approve of the sentence of acquittal pronounced by the court-martial on his trial.

RT. SMITH,
Secretary of the Navy.

—
The foregoing are true copies from the originals on file in the Navy Department.

Ch. W. Goldsborough.

—
Extract of the Advocate General's Report, dated the 16th March, 1801.*

I HAVE the honor to report that the sentence of the Vice-admiralty court appears to me to be erroneous, and to be founded in a misapprehension or misapplication of the principles laid down in the decision of the courts of admiralty referred to, without attending to the limitations therein contained.

The general principle respecting the colonial trade has in the course of the present war been to a certain degree relaxed in consideration

* See the Duke of Portland's letter, page 16.

on of the present state of commerce. It is now distinctly understood, and it has been repeatedly so decided by the high court of admiralty, and the court of appeal, that the produce of the colonies of the enemy may be imported by a neutral into his own country, and may be re-exported from thence even to the mother country of such colony; and in like manner the produce and manufactures of the mother country may in this circuitous mode legally find their way to the colonies. The *direct* trade, however, between the mother country and its colonies has not, I apprehend, been recognised as legal either by his majesty's government or by his tribunals.

What is a *direct* trade, or what amounts to an *intermediate* importation into the neutral country, may some time be a question of some difficulty. A general definition of either, applicable to all cases cannot well be laid down. The question must depend upon the particular circumstances of each case. Perhaps the mere touching in the neutral country to take fresh clearances may properly be considered as a fraudulent evasion, and as, in effect, the *direct* trade; but the high court of admiralty has expressly decided (and I see no reason to expect that the court of appeal will vary the rule) that landing the goods and paying the duties in the neutral country breaks the continuity of the voyage, and is such an importation as legalises the trade, although the goods be re-shipped in the same vessel, and on account of the same neutral proprietor, and be forwarded for sale to the mother country or the colony.

A true copy from the files of the Department of State.

JACOB WAGNER,
Chief Clerk.

Navy Department, 9th June, 1801

SIR,

PRESUMING that the intelligence contained in my letter to Thomas Fitzsimons, Esquire, chairman of the chamber of commerce, Philadelphia, in answer to his, requesting it will be acceptable to you, I have the honor to transmit a copy thereof, for the information of the merchants of your city.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

S. SMITH.

W. CRAFTS, Esq. Charleston.

[COPY.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
4th June, 1801.

SIR,

THE Secretary of State has referred your letter of the 3d inst. to this department, I hasten to give you the information you require.

It appears that early in 1800, the government of the U. States were apprised that the bashaw of Tripoli shewed a disposition hostile to the United States, which disposition was known at the department of state, to bear a menacing appearance in the autumn of that year. On the 13th of March, the first copy of Mr. Cathcart's letter of the 18th October, was received at the department of state, in which he reports the following declaration of the Bashaw of Tripoli:—"I now desire you to inform your government that I will wait six months for an answer to my letter to the President; that if it did not arrive in that period,

and if it was not satisfactory, if it the last letter from consul O'Brien, did arrive, that I will declare war he seemed soured at the delay of in form against the United States. payment from the United States. I answered, that it was absolutely It is true, that the United States impossible to receive answers in are in arrears to that Regency near that time. The Bashaw answered three year's annuities. The ar- ed, "I will wait for answers from rival of the squadron before Al- your President, but I expect when giers, and the assurance of punctual he sends his answers that they will payments in future, will, it is pre- be such as will empower you to sumed, prevent the Dey of Algiers conclude with me immediately; if from committing hostilities. If he they are not, I will capture your should, the two 44 gun ships are vessels." deemed fully competent to the blockading of his port. That of

About the 20th March, the pre- sident determined on sending a Tripoli is contemptible. The Ba- squadron to the Mediterranean, of shaw has but one ship carrying 18 which commodore Truxton, then guns; the few other vessels that he commanding the frigate President, possesses are of 12 guns and under. was informed on the 23d. On the Recent accounts which have 31st March, and 1st of April, the been published, indicate that the commanders of the Philadelphia, Bashaw of Tripoli would not wait Essex, and Enterprize, were order- the President's answer, and that ed to prepare their ships for a craize, there is reason to fear he has de- to rendezvous at Hampton-Roads, clared war. from whence they expect to sail The squadron having failed, a the 10th May. convoy cannot now be offered. It

Notwithstanding every exertion, would perhaps have been impru- they did not all assemble until the dent to have suffered it to be delay- 28th of that month. A letter of ed by waiting to convoy. It was the 20th, from commodore Dale, thought that its early arrival in the (now commanding the squadron, Mediterranean, was of too much consisting of two ships of 44 guns, consequence to suffer any thing to one of 32 guns, and a schooner of create delay.

12 guns) informs, that he should sail on the first day of this month.

The squadron will rendezvous at Gibraltar, and will act agreeable to circumstances, and the informati- on the commodore may receive. His orders are, to give convoy to the American commerce, when applied for, and when he can do it with propriety.

This force is deemed fully ade- quate to the destruction of the na- val powers of Tripoli, and to meet the navies of Algiers and Tripoli united. When capt. Bainbridge left Algiers, the conduct of the Dey had a friendly appearance; by

I am, sir, &c.
(Signed) S. SMITH.
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Esq. Chairman of
chamber of Com-
merce, Philadel-
phia.

THOMAS JEFFERSON,

*President of the United States of Ame-
rica.*

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

WHEREAS, the President of the United States, by and with the

advice and consent of the Senate, now, as I am convinced the Basha of Tripoli will commence hostilities against the United States of America, in less than 30 days from the date hereof, and I am persuaded he has made his demand upon the United States, for no other reason than to have an unjust excuse for capturing our vessels, and enslaving our fellow-citizens, they being of such a nature, that none but the President of the U. States, and with the consent of the Senate, can agree to. And I have offered him the sum of 30,000 dollars merely to state his demands, and wait until answers from the President, which he has refused, is sufficient proof that his intentions are as I have stated them, and dictate the necessity of taking every precaution, in order to prevent our vessels from falling into their hands.

GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal of the United States, at the City of Washington, this 2d day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1801, and of the Independence of the United States, the Twenty-fifth.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

I request you, gentlemen, to make this letter public, and to transmit a copy of it to the department of state.

I am, with assurances of respect,
Gentlemen,

Your most obed't servant,

JAMES LEANDER CATHCART.

Chancery of the United States
of America, at Trip li, in
Barbary, Feb. 21, 1801.

Mr. Anusflo will please to forward copies of the above to Talermo and Naples, without delay of time.

(Signed)

WILLIAM ENGLAND.

[CIRCULAR.]

To the Agents and Consuls of the United States of America, residing in the different ports of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy and Barbary States, and British Garrisons in the Mediterranean, and to others whom it doth or may concern.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAD the honor to inform you in my circular letters of Nov. 1801, and 3d of January, 1801, of the state of our affairs with this regency ; I have now to add, that all hopes of accommodation have subsided ; I, therefore, request you to detain all merchant vessels navigating under the flag of Tripoli, the 19th and 26th of February, informing me that the Basha of Tripoli has rejected every offer of accommodation which

[CONSULAR.]

I HAVE this day received letters from Consul Cathcart, dated the 19th and 26th of February, informing me that the Basha of Tripoli has rejected every offer of accommodation which

Consul Cathcart has made him on the part of the United States of America, that the said Bashaw has rejected the letters of interference of the Dey of Algiers, and declares the treaty of the United States to be void. Demands great sums of money of the United States, and has sent his corsairs to sea, with orders to capture all American property, and enslave the citizens of the U. States in consequence.

This is to inform all citizens of the United States of the impending danger that is to be apprehended. The United States is snarled at by Algiers, and nearly the same by Tunis.

Given from under my hand and seal of office, at Algiers, the fifth day of April, 1801.

(Signed)

RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Agent and Consul-General of the United States of America.

WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK, }
esq. consul for the United States, at Malaga.

A true copy,

Malaga, April 22d, 1801.

WM. KIRKPATRICK,
Consul for the U. S.

[COPY.]

Mr. JOHN KING, to Mr. HAMMOND.

Whitehall, May 27th, 1801.

SIR,

HAVING laid before the Duke of Portland, your letter of the 18th instant, with its inclosures, relative to the capture of American vessels trading to the Spanish Colonies in the West-Indies, his Grace lost no time in referring them to the consideration of his Majesty's Advocate-General, and

I am now directed to transmit to you, for Lord Hawkesbury's information, a copy of his report thereupon, together with a copy of a letter which the Duke has written upon the subject, to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

J. KING.

GEORGE HAMMOND, Esq.

[COPY.]

Letter from the Duke of Portland to the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Whitehall, May 27th, 1801.

MY LORDS.

I TRANSMIT to your Lordships herewith for your information, an extract of a letter from Mr. Thornton, his Majesty's Charge D'Affaires in America, to Lord Grenville, with copies of its inclosures relative to the capture of American vessels trading to Spanish ports, together with a copy of the report of his Majesty's Advocate General, to whom by the King's command the papers in question have been referred.

I have at the same time the honor to signify to your lordships, his Majesty's pleasure that you should direct the judges of our colonial Vice-Admiralty Courts to follow and be guided in their decision in cases relating to the trade carried on between a neutral and belligerent nation, by the rules and principles established in the High Court of Admiralty, and laid down in the inclosed report of his Majesty's Advocate General.

And the better to enforce an uniform and strict adherence to those principles, I am further to signify to you the King's commands, that

directions should be given to withdraw letters of marque and reprisal in cases where the owners thereof shall appear wilfully and knowingly to have captured and brought in for adjudication, contrary to his Majesty's existing instructions, vessels trading between a neutral country and the enemy's colonies.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) PORTLAND.

(COPY.)

Report of the King's Advocate.

Lincoln's Inn Field's,

May 23, 1801.

MY LORD DUKE,

I AM honoured with your Grace's letter of the 29th inst. of January 1798, only transmitting to me several papers which have been communicated to your Grace by Lord Hawkesbury, from his majesty's charge D'affairs in America, with a direction to take them into consideration, and to report to your Grace, for his Majesty's information, my opinion whether in consequence of what is contained in the extract of Mr. Thornton's letter to Lord Grenville, especially that part of it which states "a principle have been lately adopted in the Courts of Vice-Admiralty at Jamaica and Providence, that no commerce would be permitted between a belligerent and neutral nation in the vessels of the latter, and I humbly apprehend that it but such as had been authorised previously to the commencement of hostilities, " It would be advisable to make any or what communications to the Vice-Admiralty Courts at Jamaica and the Bahamas for their guidance and direction.

In obedience to your Grace's commands, I have considered the papers referred to me, and I have the honor to report that the prin-

ciple stated to have been lately adopted in the Courts of Vice-Admiralty in Jamaica, and Providence, is directly in opposition to the decisions daily passing in the High Court of Admiralty and the Court of Appeals. It has been held by the Tribunals of this country, that neutrals cannot be admitted by the enemy, under the pressure of war, to carry on his colonial trade, from which in time of peace they were wholly excluded. But this principle may be, and has been on account of special circumstances during the present hostilities, to a certain degree relaxed. His Majesty's instructions order that vessels shall be brought in for legal adjudication which are coming directly from the enemy's colonies to Europe, and not being bound to England or a port of their own country. A trade between the neutral country and the enemy's colonies is now clearly permitted. Colonial produce actually imported into the neutral country may also be re-exported from thence to any other place, even to the mother country of that colony of which it is the produce. His Majesty's existing instructions are therefore the rule by which at present the judges of the Vice-Admiralty Courts ought to govern themselves; and I humbly apprehend that it would be advisable to convey to the courts referred to a direction to that effect; at the application of the more extended principle, upon which they are represented to act, may be productive, not only of much injustice, but of great public inconvenience.

(Signed) J. NICHOLL.

A true Copy,

J. WAGNER,

Chief Clerk, Department of State.

Politics.

" A wise and frugal Government, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuit of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned. This is the sum of good government ; and this is necessary to close the circle of our felicities."

JEFFERSON.

The following are the amendments made, and constructions given to the Constitution of New York, by the Convention as formally agreed to.

IN CONVENTION OF THE DELEGATES OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Albany, October 27, 1801.

Whereas the Legislature of this state, by their act passed the sixth day of April last, did propose to the citizens of this state, to elect by ballot, Delegates to meet in convention, " for the purpose of considering the parts of the constitution of this state respecting the number of Senators, and members of Assembly in this state, and with power to reduce and limit the number of them as the said convention might deem proper :— and also, for the purpose of considering, and determining the true construction of the twenty-third article of the constitution of this state, relative to the right of nomination to office :—

dered the objects thus submitted to their determination, do, in the name and by the authority of the people of this state, ordain, determine, and declare :

First, That the number of the members of the assembly hereafter to be elected shall be one hundred, and shall never exceed one hundred and fifty.

Second, That the legislature at their own session shall apportion the said one hundred members of the assembly among the several counties of this state, as nearly as may be, according to the number of electors which shall be found to be in each county by the census directed to be taken in the present year.

Third, That from the first Mon-

And whereas, the people of this state have elected the members of the Senators be permanently thirty-two, and that the present number of Senators shall be reduced to thirty-two, in the following man-

ner; that is to say, the seats of the eleven senators composing the first class whose time of service will expire on the first Monday in July next, shall not be filled up; and out of the second class, the seats of one senator from the Middle District, and of one senator from the Southern District, shall be vacated by the senators of those districts belonging to that class, casting lot among themselves: out of the third class, the seats of two senators, from the Middle district, and of one senator from the Eastern District, shall be vacated in the same manner; out of the 4th class, the seats of one senator from the Middle District, of one senator from the Western District, shall be vacated in the same manner: out of the fourth class, the seats of one senator from the Middle District, of one senator from the Eastern District, and of one senator from the Western District, shall be vacated in the same manner. And that eight senators shall be chosen at the next election in such district as the legislature shall direct, for the purpose of apportioning the whole number of senators amongst the four great Districts of this state, as nearly as may be, according to the number of electors qualified to vote for senators, which shall be found to be in each of the said districts by the census above mentioned, which eight senators to be chosen shall be from the first class; and that if it shall appear necessary to the senate, they may forthwith proceed to class anew the said thirty-two senators in such manner, as to abridge as little as possible and not to enlarge the time for which any of the said remaining senators shall have been chosen.

Fourth, That from the first Monday in July next and on the re-

turn of every census thereafter, the number of the assembly shall be increased at the rate of two members for every year until the whole number shall amount to one hundred and fifty, and that upon the return of every such census, the legislature shall apportion the senators and members of the assembly amongst the great districts and counties of this state, as nearly as may be, according to the number of their respective electors, provided that the legislature shall not be prohibited by any thing herein contained, from allowing one member of assembly to each county heretofore erected within this state.

Fifth. And this convention do further, in the name and by the authority of the people of this state, ordain, determine and declare, that by the true construction of the twenty third article of the constitution of this state, the right to nominate all officers other than those who by the constitution are directed to be otherwise appointed, is vested concurrently in the person administering the government of this state for the time being, and in each of the members of the council of appointment.

(CONSULAR.)

SIR,

I have this day received letters from consul Cathcart dated at Tripoli, the 19th and 26th of February informing me that the Bashaw of Tripoli has rejected every offer of accommodation which Consul Cathcart has made him on the part of the United States of America, that said bashaw has rejected the letters of interference of the dey of Algiers, and declares the

treaty of the United States to be void. Demands great sums of money of the United States, and has sent his cruizers to sea with orders to capture all American property, and enslave the citizens of the United States in consequence.

This is to inform all citizens of the United States of the impending danger that is to be apprehended. The United States, is snarled at by Algiers, and nearly the same by Tunis.

Given from under my hand and seal of office, at Algiers, this fifth day of April, 1801.

(Signed)

RICHARD O'BRIEN.

Agent and consul general for the United States of America.

William Kirpatrick, esquire, consul for the United States at Malaga.

A true copy,

Malaga, April 22, 1801.

WILLIAM KIRPATRICK.

Consul for the United States.

Extract of a letter from the American Consul at Canton, dated 23th January, 1801.

SIR,

BEFORE my arrival in this country in 1798, some American and English country ships, because they had no cargo on board, but specie, were detained between two and three weeks in Macoa Road, before they could obtain a *Chop*, [permit or passport] from the Slop-po, for a pilot to take them up to Whampoa. This circumstance was so generally known among the Americans at that time, that it

was supposed every person trading to China in future would guard against a similar detention, by sending out at least a part of a cargo in their ships. But by two recent instances, and the only ones that have happened since my residence here, I find there are some who are still unacquainted with the law in that particular.

I think it proper therefore to state to you, for the information of all Americans trading to this country, that the Chinese laws (if strictly confined to the letter) prohibit the entry of any vessel that has no cargo on board. Dollars are not considered as cargo, so that vessels coming with money only are not allowed a pilot, to take them up the river, until special permission can be first obtained from the Orand Slop-po at Canton. This generally causes a delay of one or two weeks, and from the various other avocations of the sloppo, sometimes much longer. During this time the ships are obliged to lie in an open road which at the season, when the American ships generally arrive, between the latter part of August and the first November, is subject to frequent and very heavy gales of wind or Tiffons, that often occasion the loss of cables and anchors, masts, spars, &c. if no further injury.

To provide, therefore, against being detained at Macoa, and suffer the probable loss or damage consequent thereon, it will be necessary to send out some cargo. A small assortment of articles may answer the purpose, for in the report which is made to the Mandarin at Macao, it is not necessary to specify the particular quantity or amount of any, but merely to state a list of them. Large cargoes however

would be better, as the ship in that case would be certain of meeting with no detention whatever.

I am very respectfully,

Sir,

Your obedient and very

Humble servant,

SAMUEL SNOW.

To Timothy Pickering, Esq. }

Secretary of State of the }

U. States of America. }

REMONSTRANCE,

Of the Merchants of New-Haven, on the appointment of SAMUEL BISHOP, Esq. Collector of the Revenue of that port, in the place of Elizur Goodrich, esq.

To THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esquire,
President of the United States.

THE undersigned Merchants residing at the port and within the district of New-Haven, respectfully remonstrate against the late removal of Elizur Goodrich, esq. from the office of Collector for the District of New-Haven, and the appointment of Samuel Bishop, esq. to fill his vacancy.—As the ground of our remonstrance we represent that the office while filled by Mr. Goodrich was conducted with a promptness, integrity and ability, satisfactory to the mercantile interest of the district—a promptness and ability not to be found in his successor.

Believing the character of E. Goodrich, esq. as an officer unexceptionable, we lament that it should be conceived necessary, that a change in the administration must produce a change in the subordinate officers, and in this in-

stance we have especially to lament that certain measures have succeeded in deceiving the President so far as to induce him to appoint a man to an important office, who does not possess those qualifications necessary for the discharge of its duties.—We hesitate not to say that had the President known the circumstances, and situation of the candidate, he would have rejected the application. To prove this let facts be submitted to the consideration of the President.

Samuel Bishop, esq. will be seventy-eight years old in November next.

He is laboring under a full portion of those infirmities which are incident to that advanced period of life.

With these infirmities, and an alarming loss of eye-sight, though he was once a decent penman, it is now with difficulty he can write his name.

He was never bred an accountant—nor had the course of his business ever led him to an acquaintance with the most simple forms of accounting.

He is totally unacquainted with the system of Revenue Laws, and the forms of doing mercantile business, and is now too far advanced in life, and too much enfeebled both in body and mind ever to learn either.

A man whose age, whose infirmities, and want of the requisite knowledge is such, is unfit to be the Collector for the District of New-Haven.

We are aware that it may be said, he has sustained with reputation, and now holds, several offices in the city, town, and county—but it will be remembered that none of them are by recent promotion; his office of Mayor he holds by

charter, during the pleasure of the Legislature; and he is continued as Judge of the County Court, and Town-Clerk, because the people of this State are not in the habit of neglecting those who once enjoyed their confidence by a long course of usefulness.

Knowing the man as we do, we do not hesitate to say, that he cannot, without aid, perform a single, official act.

It may be said that the appointment was with a view to the aid of his son Abraham Bishop, esq. and that he is to be the real Collector. We presume the business must be done by him if done at all—Yet we cannot be led to believe that the President would knowingly appoint a person to the discharge of duties to which he is incompetent, with a design that they should be performed by his son. If, however, this was the case, we explicitly state, that Abraham Bishop, esq. is so entirely destitute of public confidence, so conspicuous for his enmity to commerce, and opposition to order, and so odious to his fellow-citizens, that we presume his warmest partizans would not have hazarded a recommendation of him.

Knowing these facts, of which we must believe the President ignorant, and relying on assurances, "that he will promote the general welfare, without regarding distinction of parties," we cherish the idea, that our grief at the rejection of Mr. Goodrich, will not be augmented by the continuance of a father utterly unqualified for the office, or of a son so universally condemned.

We assure the President that the sentiments thus expressed, are the sentiments of the Merchants and Importers of the District. That

such a class of citizens should be heard patiently, and their well-founded complaints redressed, if practicable, we are fully persuaded. If it be an object, "to restore harmony to social intercourse," and if a decision "at the bar of public reason," be worthy of attention, surely such a portion of the community, will not plead in vain for reconsideration of this appointment, and that such an important office may be filled by a person competent to the performance of its duties, and in some degree acceptable to the public.

Signed by

Jeremiah Atwater, Elias Shipman, Abraham Bradley, Abel Burnett, and others, to the amount of eight persons.

We certify that the signers of the foregoing Remonstrance are the owners of more than seven-eighths of the navigation of the port of New-Haven.

ISAAC BEERS,

President of the Bank, and of the Chamber of Commerce in New-Haven.

ELIAS SHIPMAN,

President of the New-Haven Insurance Company.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Washington, July 12, 1801.

GENTLEMEN—

I HAVE received the remonstrance you were pleased to address to me on the appointment of Samuel Bishop to the office of Collector of New-Haven, lately vacated by the death of David Austin. The right of our fellow-citizens to represent to the public functionaries their opinion, on proceedings interesting to them, is

unquestionably a constitutional has under his jurisdiction and care right, often useful, sometimes necessary, and will always be respectfully acknowledged by me. offices, in the annual gift of the

Of the various Executive duties, no one excites more anxious concern than that of placing the

interests of our fellow-citizens in whom the Legislature of Connecticut, has so recently committed the hands of honest men, with understanding sufficient for their station. No duty at the same time is more difficult to fulfil. The

knowledge of characters possessed by a single individual is of necessity limited. To seek out the best through the whole Union, we must resort to other information, which from the best of men, acting disinterestedly and with the purest motives, is sometimes incorrect. Franklin was the ornament of human nature. He may not be able however, the subject of your remonstrance, time was taken, information was sought, and such obtained as could leave no room for doubt of his fitness. From private sources it was learnt that his understanding was sound; his integrity pure, his character unblemished. And the offices confided to him within his own state are public evidences of the estimation in which he is held by the state in general, and the city and town ship particularly in which he lives. He is said to be the Town-Clerk, a Justice of the Peace, Mayor of the city of New-Haven, an office without being prejudged.

held at the will of the Legislature; The removal, as it is called, of Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for New-Haven county, a court of high criminal and civil jurisdiction, where most causes are decided without the right of appeal or review—and the sole Judge of the Court of Probates, wherein he singly decides all questions of wills, settlement of estates, testate and intestate; appoints guardians, settles their accounts, and in fact

Is it possible that the man to whom the Legislature of Connecticut, has so recently committed trusts of such difficulty and magnitude is, 'unfit to be the

lector for the district of New-Haven,' though acknowledged in the same writing, to have obtained all this confidence, 'by a long course of usefulness?'—It is objected in

deed in the remonstrance, that he is seventy-seven years of age: but, at a much more advanced age, our man nature. He may not be able to perform in person all the details of his office: but if he gives us the benefit of his understanding, his integrity, his watchfulness, and takes care that all the details are well performed by himself or necessary assistants, all public purposes will be answered. The remonstrance, indeed, does not allege, that the office *has been* illy conducted, but only apprehends that it *will be* so.—Should this happen in event, be assured I will do in it what shall be just and necessary for the public service. In the mean time he should be tried

Mr. Goodrich, forms another subject of complaint. Declarations by myself in favor of *political tolerance*, exhortations to *harmony* and affection in social intercourse, and respect for the *equal rights* of the minority, have, on certain occasions, been quoted and misconstrued into assurances that the tenure of offices was to be undisturbed. But could candor apply such a con-

frustration? It is not indeed in the candidly called a removal of Mr. Remonstrance that we find it—but Goodrich? If a due participation it leaps to the explanations which of office is a matter of right, how that calls for. When it is considered that during the late administration, those who were not of a particular sect of politics were excluded from all office; when by a steady pursuit of this measure, nearly the whole offices of the United States were monopolized by that sect; when the public sentiment at length declared itself, and burst open the doors of honor and confidence to those whose opinions they more approved; was it to be imagined that this monopoly of office was still to be continued in the hands of the minority? Does it violate their *equal rights*, to assert some rights in the majority also? Is it *political intolerance* to claim a proportionate share in the direction of the public affairs? Can they not *harmonize* in society unless they have every thing in their own hands?—If the will of the Nation, manifested by their various Elections, calls for an Administration of Government, according with the opinions of those elected, if for the fulfilment of that will, displacements are necessary, with whom can they so justly begin as with persons appointed in the last moments of an administration, not for its own aid, but to begin a career at the same time with their successors by whom they had never been approved, and who could scarcely expect from them a cordial co-operation? Mr. Goodrich was one of these. Was it proper for him to place himself in office, without knowing whether those whose agent he was to be, could have confidence in his agency? Can the preference of another, as when the only questions concern the successor of Mr. Austin, being a candidate shall be, is he ho-

Those by death are few, by resignation none. Can any other mode than by removal, be proposed? This is a painful office: But this is my duty, and I meet it as such.—I proceed in the operation with deliberation and enquiry, that it may injure the best men least; and effect the purposes of justice and public utility with the least private distress: that it may be thrown as much as possible on delinquency, on oppression, on intolerance, on anti-revolutionary adherence to our enemies.

The Remonstrance laments 'that a change in the administration must produce a change in the subordinate offices:' in other words, that it would be deemed necessary for all officers to think with their principal. But on whom does this imputation bear? On those who have excluded from office every shade of opinion which was not theirs? Or on those who have been so excluded? I lament sincerely that essential differences in opinion should have been deemed sufficient to interdict half the society from the right and the blessings of self-government; to proscribe them as unworthy of every trust. It would have been to me a circumstance of great relief had I found a moderate participation of office in the hands of the majority; I would gladly have left to time and accident to raise them to their just share. But their total exclusion calls for prompt correctives. I shall correct the procedure; but that done, return with joy to the state of things.

ness? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution?

I tender you the homage
of my high respect,

TH: JEFFERSON.

To Elias Shipman, Esq. and
others members of a com-
mittee of the merchants of
New-Haven. }

AN ORDER

Of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES,

Making certain alterations in the Districts therein mentioned, and erecting a new Revenue District, to be denominated the 'N. West District.'

Sec. 1. IN pursuance of divers acts of the Congress of the United States, vesting in me certain powers and authorities in relation to the internal revenues thereof, the following alterations of and additions to the arrangements heretofore made, for securing and collecting the said duties, are hereby adopted and established.

Sec. 2. The districts of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, shall, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, severally, form each one survey; and the duties of inspector of each of said surveys, shall be performed by the supervisors of the district comprehending the same.

Sec. 3. The several counties of the district of Virginia, originally and heretofore contained within and forming the first, second, third and fourth surveys, of the said district, shall, from and

after the thirtieth day of September next, be contained in, and form but one survey, (to be thereafter denominated the first) and the duties of inspector, in and for the same, shall be performed by the supervisor of the said district.

Sec. 4. The second survey of the district of Ohio, according to its present limits, heretofore established by the President of the United States, shall be, and is hereby erected into an entire new district, to be denominated "The N. West District."

And the said district shall consist of one survey, and may from time to time, be divided into such, and so many divisions, as by the supervisor thereof, shall be found expedient and necessary.

Sec. 5. The Collectors of Revenue in the districts of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, and South Carolina, and in the first, second, third and fourth surveys of the district of Virginia, shall render their accounts of duties, arising from and after the thirtieth day of June last, and pay the monies, arising from the same, to the respective supervisors of the said districts.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, on the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and one.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the above order the President has *abolished*, after the 30th of September next, NINETEEN of the offices of INSPECTORS of surveys, appointed under the several acts of Congress for raising internal revenue.

Politics.

"ALL powers proceed essentially from the nation, and can proceed from it alone."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

JULY 13. 1801.

CIRCULAR—TO

COLLECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS.

SIR,

THE quarantine laws of some European nations, have proved so oppressive to our commerce, that it has become necessary to adopt every measure, which may induce a reasonable relaxation.

In order to produce that desirable effect, it seems requisite to impress a conviction, that the most strict adherence to truth always characterises the certificates of health, which may be granted to our ships; and to attach to those certificates, the forms which are most usual in other countries, and such attestations, as may give them the highest degree of authenticity.

It cannot be too strongly impressed, that no temporary cause should at any time, induce a concealment of any circumstances whatever, however unpleasant an acknowledgement of any contagious diseases, may be to the officer obliged to certify it. Nor should any speculative opinion, however plausible, or perhaps well founded, be indulged on the question of what

is, or is not a contagious disease; but bills of health being operative only abroad, those diseases, which in other countries, have heretofore unusually been considered as contagious, should be stated in the bill whenever they do exist in the port, or in its vicinity.

The annexed form of a bill of health, in which are specified, the name of the vessel and captain, the number of persons composing the crew, and of passengers respectively, the species of merchandize, of which the cargo does consist, and the destination of the vessel, and which applies also to the state of health of the port, and of the adjoining country, seems from information received, to be the most eligible, and it is recommended that the same should be uniformly adopted. If there is no prevailing sickness at the time of the vessel's sailing, the blank between the words *that* and *in*, is to be filled up as follows: *No plague or other contagious or dangerous disease at present exists.* But if the contrary should be the case, the blank is then to be filled up in such way, as to clearly and unequivocally express the nature of the existing disorder.

The practice of other countries renders it desirable that bills of

health, so far as they relate to the health report itself and its vicinity, should be attested by other authorities, besides that of the custom house officers. Those which, it is believed, will inspire most confidence are the board of health, or any similar institution, whenever such one does exist, and the municipal authority of the proper city, borough or town—it is not doubted that these will co-operate with you in granting such certificates as may be requisite. You are, therefore, requested to confer with them, and to adopt, for the present, such forms as will appear most eligible.

But as uniformity in all the sea-ports, so far as the variety of state regulations will permit, is desirable, you will be pleased to report the result to this Department, in order to enable me to propose hereafter such practicable alterations as a general view of the subject may suggest. In the meanwhile it is perhaps superfluous to observe, that, in order to prevent any injury which might arise from the want of such attestation, it will be proper that the municipal authority should certify the non-existence of a Board of Health, whenever no such institution exists in the port, and that when they (the town or city officers or corporation) are *ex-officio* health officers, they should also certify the same.

Whenever it can be done, it will be useful to obtain a certification, of the facts, stated in the Bill of Health, by the consular agent of the country to which the vessel may be bound, and from a late public notification, this caution seems particularly necessary in respect to vessels destined for Spain. This attestation, it will be the in-

terests of the owners of vessels to procure. But in those ports where the distance from the place of residence of the proper consul, may on application of the party, certify that there is not within the district, county, or state, as the case may be any consul or agent for that country to which the vessel is bound.

As you must be sensible that there is no law, by which to compel the masters of vessels to take certificates of health, the probability is, that in times of sickness they will refuse to receive them. In such case it becomes your duty to inform them that the regulation has been adopted solely for the benefit of commerce, and that their arrival in foreign parts without these certificates, will be regarded as presumptive evidence of the existence of infectious or contagious disorders in the ports from whence they cleared out.

The President, by whose directions I have addressed you on this subject, entertains no doubt of your carefulness in carrying into effect regulations, which may in many instances, relieve our vessels from very injurious and useless detentions.

I am with consideration,

Sir, your obedient servant

ALBERT GALLATIN.

Charles Simms, Esq. Collector }
Of Alexandria, Virginia. }

At a meeting of the Mayor and Commonality of Alexandria, regularly convened on the twentieth day of July, 1801.

Ordered—That on the application of any master of a vessel bound from this port to any foreign port, to the mayor, or in his absence, to the recorder, for

certificate of the state of the health of the town and adjacent country, that if no contagious fever or disease shall exist at that time in the town, or adjacent county, the mayor or recorder do grant a certificate to such master of a vessel, according to the following form:

" *Corporation of Alexandria, to wit:*

" I, ———, mayor, or recorder,
" of the town of Alexandria, in
" the District of Columbia, do
" hereby certify and make known
" to all whom it may concern,
" that no plague or contagious dis-
" ease exists in Alexandria or in
" the adjacent country, and that
" no board of health or similar
" institution is established in the
" town or port of Alexandria. In
" testimony whereof, I have here-
" to subscribed my name, and af-
" fixed the seal of the corporation,
" this day of in the
" year ."

[And if at the time of any such application being made, a contagious disease shall exist in the town or its vicinity, that the certificate be so varied, as clearly and unequivocally to express the nature of the contagious disease.]

A Copy,

Test, R. I. TAYLOR, c. c.

(CIRCULAR.)

TO THOMAS APPLETON, Esquire,
Consul for the U. States, Leghorn.

*Quarantine, at Leghorn,
June 2d, 1801.*

SIR,

AS I find several of my fellow citizens in this port, who seem determined to sail, notwithstanding their being informed of war, being declared by the Bashaw of Tripoli, against the United States, I conceived it my duty to

inform them, through your office, of the actual force of that regency, which was ready to sail on the 24th ult. and of the consequences attending the capture of any of them.

1. Should any of our fellow-citizens be unfortunately captured, they will be kept as hostages; in order to force our government to comply with terms wholly incompatible with the honor and interest of the United States, and which I am of opinion our government will reject with disdain.

2. If, on the contrary, our fellow-citizens should defeat them, and sink two or three of their cruisers, they will render an essential service to their country, as we shall be enabled thereby to conclude a peace with Tripoli, upon our own terms; and the other regencies will probably be intimidated in some measure from breaking with us.

3. The Bashaw of Tripoli has pawned all the honor he has, that he will not capture any of our vessels until the expiration of forty days, to commence from the 14th of May—But I am persuaded that if his squadron falls in with any of our vessels, even before that period expires, that he will capture them; and if they are valuable, they certainly will be condemned—Nevertheless, I recommend our countrymen to act upon the defensive only, until the expiration of said period; but should the Tripolitans fire the first gun, to exert themselves to the utmost, in order to inspire those people with a high idea of American intrepidity, and to realise the idea which I have already inspired them with, that Americans were a superior race of men to the Neapolitans, and that they would never take any of our

property, without its being disputed to the utmost.

4. The actual force of Tripoli ready to sail on the 24th May was, —1. The Admiral, an American built vessel, coppered, deep waisted, yellow sides, with a white streak, muzzles of the guns red, looks paltry, green stern, with flowers festooned above the windows, painted white, and a white woman's head, heavy rigging, and looks at a distance like a Spaniard. She is commanded by Peter Lisle, alias Murad Raize, and English renegado, mounts 18 nine pounders on her main deck, six 4's on her quarter deck, two bow chases, & two stern chases, which are placed in such a manner that the traffrel is cut down very low, & is a good mark to know the vessel by, she is manned with 200 men, and carries 28 guns.—2. A Swedish built bark ship, which is fitting out at Malta, and is to carry 150 men, and 20 six pounders.—3. A Swedish built brig, which is fitted up in a hurry, and carries 14 four pounders, and 120 men, has a great sheer aft, and has the *Johanness von Barth* painted above her cabin windows, and a white woman head. 4. Two polacres, mere shells of 18 guns each—one of which is black, the other yellow sides, and a Bermudian poop, painted red; their guns are four pounders all, & carry 100 men each. 5. Two quarter gallies, built at Malta, the one rowing 28 oars, the other 24, carry four guns each, and from 70 to 100 men each, are calculated to keep under stern, and rake you in a calm—in a fresh breeze are of no service, may easily be shewn by having extraordinary large lattrey sails.

The whole force of Tripoli consists of seven sail of vessels, carry-

ing 106 fours, sixes and nines, and 840 men, very badly equipped. They have more vessels, but have not people enough to man them; their mode of attack is first to fire a broadside, and then to set up a great shout, in order to intimidate their enemy—they then board you, if you let them, with as many men as they can, armed with pistols, large and small knives, and probably a few with blunderbusses. If you beat them off once, they seldom risk a second encounter, and three well directed broadsides will insure you a complete victory. The capture or sinking their admiral is of such great importance, that it will not only insure us a permanent peace upon our own terms, but will probably effect a revolution in Tripoli, favorable to our interest, in the whole of the Barbary states; from viewing the importance of the object meant to be secured, should a battle ensue, I am persuaded that every worthy son of Columbia will exert himself to the utmost of his ability, and will submit to death rather than to slavery, the continuance of which probably may be many years, which God, in the infinity of his mercy, forbid.

I request Mr. Appleton to furnish the masters of all the American vessels in port with a copy of this letter, to make it circular to all the ports in the Mediterranean, Lisbon, London, and Hamburg, and to transmit a copy thereof to the department of state.

(Signed)

JAMES L. CATHCART.

P. S. The admiral is a reputed coward; seldom goes near a vessel that looks warm; a few wooden guns, top waist, & quarter cloaths, would be of service; and in case

of action, boarding nettings ought not to be neglected.

OFFICIAL.

PHILADELPHIA,
4th September, 1801.

SIR,

IN conformity to orders which I have received from home, I have the honor of transmitting to you a copy of a report made by the commissioners of his majesty's customs, to the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, relating to the importation of Tobacco in mutilated and other illegal packages; and I hope that you will adopt such means of notifying the regulation therein contained to the merchants and other citizens of the United States, engaged in the importation of Tobacco, as may prevent the disagreeable consequences which must otherwise attend the continuance of this illegal practice.

I have the honor to be,

With perfect truth and respect,

Sir, your most obedient

Humble servant,

EDWARD THORNTON.

The hon. JAMES MADISON, esq.

[COPY.]

May it please your Lordships,

Mr. J. H. Addington having by his letter of the 22d ult. signified, that having laid before your lordships, a letter from Rufus King, Esq. with a memorial of sundry persons concerned in the tobacco trade with America, relative to the seizure of tobacco, for being in illegal packages, he, Mr. Addington, is commanded to refer the same to us for our consideration & report thereon.

WE REPORT,

That the Tobacco in question consists of forty-nine hogsheds, which were seized by our officers out of different ships, in consequence of the said hogsheds having been cut and altered, as alleged for stowage, and the whole being liable to forfeiture, we gave orders for the prosecution thereof. That previous to the receipt of your Lordship's orders of reference, applications were made to us for the delivery of the before-mentioned Tobacco: but as a practice of so cutting and altering the packages, appeared of late to have become very frequent, and the revenue thereby exposed to great risk and hazard, we thought it our duty with a view to put a stop to such proceedings, to reject the said applications. We have, however, on considering all the circumstances stated in the present memorial, given directions for the goods now applied for, to be restored.

We take leave to observe, that as the importation of Tobacco in such mutilated packages, under pretence of cutting them for stowage is illegal, the law requiring the same to be brought in entire packages, and as it opens a door to considerable frauds, we submit to your Lordships, whether you will not be the means of notice being given, through the medium, of the minister from the United States resident here, to the shippers of this article, that all Tobacco imported in casks that are mutilated or cut, is by law liable to forfeiture, and will hereafter be seized and prosecuted accordingly.

In order, however, that the parties may have no ground to complain of being taken by surprise, or to plead ignorance in this respect we farther take leave to sub.

mit, that the notification given in vessel, either a register or sea-letter, America should express that this or any document of a similar nature, except the one hereafter prescribed into execution with respect to such packages as may be shipped prior to the first of January next, but that all tobacco which shall be laden in America, subsequent to that period, and shall be imported into this kingdom in illegal packages, or in packages so mutilated or cut, and not entire, except from unavoidable accident, will be seized and dealt with according to law.

(Signed)

R. TREIVIN,
G. WILSON,
J. BUTLER,
A. MUNRO.

Custom-House, }
June 19, 1801. }

True Copies,

J. WAGNER,

Ch. clk. dep. state.

Extract from the late instructions given by the department of state to consuls and other commercial agents of the United States.

"It is a considerable time since our consuls originated the practice of providing with certificates for foreign vessels purchased abroad by citizens of the United States; and it is even understood that some such vessels have been supplied with consular registers and sea-letters. To secure the *bona fide* property of our citizens, is an important duty of the government; but to repress or regulate a course of proceedings, the tendency of which is to blend it in appearance with foreign property, by rendering the evidence of its legitimacy suspicious or uncertain, ought equally to demand its attention.

"Accordingly you will, in no case whatever, issue to any such

vessel, either a register or sea-letter, or any document of a similar nature, except the one hereafter prescribed.

"If, as is mostly the case, the vessel for which you are requested to issue papers, be a prize vessel, you will require, the exhibition of the condemnation and bill of sale, as well as proof that the purchaser is a citizen of the United States. If the ship, whether a prize vessel or not, is alleged to be purchased on account of an absent citizen, you will require the authorization of the agent making the purchase to be produced. In addition to these documents the purchaser should in every case make an affidavit, "that he is the bona fide proprietor of the vessel; that no other person has any part or interest in her, and that he does not hold her, or any part of her, in trust for any other person:" And if purchased for an absent citizen, the agent should take the same affidavit mutatis mutandis, adding to it the qualification, "to the best of his belief." These requisites being completed, it may be concluded that the vessel is really American, unless their authenticity is diminished by other peculiar circumstances, which may come to your knowledge. They are conditions which in a genuine transaction are easily performed, and they are absolutely necessary to form the basis of your official act, in granting the certificate hereafter mentioned. It is moreover unsafe for a vessel to put to sea without them in time of war.

"If in any case the adroitness of individuals should impose upon you, notwithstanding the above precaution, there is one security left, which will probably defeat the fraud. The certificate must be

limited to the vessel's return to the United States; and her destination to some port therein must be specified in it. No certificate is to be granted to a vessel having once been in the United States, since the purchase, unless it be sufficiently made to appear that her sea-letter there obtained, has been lost by accident.

"The form of the certificate may be as follows:

A. B. CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
To all to whom these presents shall come,
greeting:

IT appearing from the documents hereto annexed, [annexing the condemnation, if the case be such, bill of sale, authorization of the owner, if the case be such, copy of the proof of citizenship and the owners or agents affidavit and repeating their titles] that C. D. a citizen of the said States, is the sole proprietor of the ship (naming and describing her) now lying in the port of

whereof E. F. another citizen of the said States is master, being bound to the port of within the said States, I have granted permission that the said ship may depart and proceed on her voyage to the port aforesaid. This mission to continue in force only during the said voyage.

Given under my hand and consular seal, &c.

"In many of the ports of Europe our vessels have been subjected to a ruinous and oppressive quarantine. It has generally been imposed without much attention to the state of health in the port of the vessel's departure in the United States. Thus whilst the port of Charleston, (S. C.) may be unhealthy, a vessel arriving from Boston, where good health may prevail, is subjected to an indis-

criminating quarantine. In the winter month, also, it is considered impossible that a vessel can carry from this country any dangerously infectious disorder; the epidemics which have, within these eight years past, been so fatal in some of our sea-ports, breaking out about mid-summer, and totally disappearing with the setting in of the frost in November.

"We are encouraged to expect, that by sending with our vessels authentic certificates of health, granted by the most respectable municipal officers of our ports, under a vigilant precaution, and with a scrupulous regard to truth, we shall experience a relaxation of this burthen some imposition. Accordingly, the secretary of the treasury has given directions to the collectors of the customs to carry this plan into effect. Certificates of health will therefore be occasionally sent to the consuls in Europe, who after communicating them to the officer or board in the place of their residence, charged with the superintendence of health, will transmit copies, or, if needful, the original, to the American minister, if any such is established in the country.

"Enclosed are copies of the circular letter addressed to the collectors of the customs on this occasion, by the secretary of the treasury, and of the form of the certificate of health. It is proper for me here to mention to you, that there are but thirteen ports, viz. Portsmouth, (N. H.) Newburyport, Salem, Boston, New-Port, Providence, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Wilmington, (N. C.) Charleston, (S. C.) and Savannah, in which naval offices are established by law, and that in all other ports, the bill of health

can only be certified by the collector; a circumstance with which perhaps foreign agents, to whom the circular may be communicated, should be acquainted, in order to prevent any injury abroad to vessels sailing from these ports, on account of the unavoidable omission of a naval officer's signature.

"In the consular instructions, you are requested to make semi-annual returns of the American trade at your ports. This is of great importance, as it keeps us exactly informed of the channels in which our commerce flows; and you will pay the most pointed attention to the regular transmission of them.

"After the receipt of this letter, you will consider yourselves no longer authorized to expend monies on account of the public, without the special direction of the minister of the United States, except it be for the relief of seamen; in doing which you are to use economy & discernment, in distinguishing our own from foreign seamen; the profligate and idle from the meritorious in distress, and in every case where you can, instead of paying their passages, you will find them births, where they may work for them.

"We have reason to believe that it too often happens that seamen engaged in the United States, are discharged by masters of vessels in foreign countries, where they can procure new crews at lower wages. By these means, besides the inducement, the seamen have to engage in foreign service, or even in privateering, they frequently fall a burden on the consuls. This evil can not be completely cured without a legislative remedy, but you will take pains to rectify it, whenever the usages of the place may

admit of it, and give this department advice of its extent, so that should the matter be laid before Congress, it may be properly explained, and its existence verified."

CIRCULAR LETTER,
To the Agents and Consuls of the United States, residing in France, Spain, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

"IN addition to my circular of the 11th instant, I am sorry to inform you that our flag staff was chopped down upon Thursday the 14th instant, and war was declared in form by the Bashaw of Tripoli against the U. States of America.

"You will please to give every possible publicity to this circular, and transmit a copy thereof to the department of state. I shall depart from Tripoli to Tunis in a few days, where I mean to wait the President's orders.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES L. CATHCART.

Chancery of the United
States of America, at
Tripoli, in Barbary,
May 15, 1801.

CANNONS were first used at the siege of Algeziras in the year 1342, by the Moslems, and not at the battle of Creci (as have been generally believed,) the English did not obtain that celebrated victory till 1346.

ABSOLUTE power has a strong tendency to make good men bad, and never fails to make bad men worse.

MOORE,

Nat. Magazine No. 6.

Dec. 10, 1801?

Politics.

"ALL powers proceed essentially from the nation, and can proceed from it alone."

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

Names of the Members of the House of Representatives of the Seventh Congress of the United States :

New-Hampshire. Abiel Foster, Joseph Pierce, Samuel Tenney, George B. Upham.

Massachusetts. John Bacon, Phanael Bishop, Manassah Cutler, Richard Cuts, William Eustis, Silas Lee,* Ebenezer Mattoon, William Shepherd, Josiah Smith, Nathan Read, Joseph B. Varnum, Peleg Wadsworth, Lemuel Williams, Seth Hastings.

Rhode-Island. Thomas Tillinghast, Joseph Stanton, jun.

Connecticut. John Davenport, Samuel W. Dana, Calvin Goddard, Roger Griswold, Elias Perkins, John C. Smith, Benjamin Talmadge.

Vermont. Israel Smith, Lewis R. Morris.

New-York. Theodorus Bailey, Lucus Elmendorf, Samuel L. Mitchel, Thomas Morris, Killian K. Van Rensselaer, David Thomas, John Smith, Philip Van Cortlandt, John P. Van Ness, Benjamin Walker.

New-Jersey. John Condit, Ebenezer Elmer, William Helmes, James Mott, Henthy Southard.

Pennsylvania. Thomas Boude, Robert Brown, Andrew Gregg, Joseph Heister, William Jones, John A. Hanna, John Stewart, John Smilie, Michael Lieb, Isaac

Van Horne, Henry Wood, William Hoge.

Maryland. Samuel Smith, John Archer, John Campbell, John Dennis, Daniel Heister, Joseph H. Nicholson, Richard Sprigg, Thomas Plater.

Delaware. James A. Bayard.

Virginia. Richard Brent, Samuel C. Cabell, Mathew Clay, Thomas Claiborne, John Clapton, John Dawson, Edwin Gray, William B. Giles, David Holmes, George Jackson, Thomas Newton, jun. Anthony New, John Smith, John Stratton, John Trigg, Abraham Trigg, John Tallifero, jun. John Randolph, jun. Philip R. Thompson.

North-Carolina. Willis Alston, William B. Grove, Archibald Henderson, William Hill, Nathaniel Macon, Richard Stanford, — Stanley, Charles Johnson, Robert Williams, — Holland.

South-Carolina. William Butler, Benjamin Huger, Thomas Lounds, Thomas Moore, John Rutledge, Thomas Sumpter.

Georgia. Charles Talleafero, John Millige.

Kentucky. Thomas T. Davis, John Fowler.

Tennessee. William C. C. Claiborne.†

* Appointed Attorney to the District so Maine. † Appointed Governor of the Mississippi territory, and William Dickson is elected in his stead.

MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1801.

A QUORUM of both houses being formed, the House of Representatives proceeded to the election of a speaker; Messieurs Davis and Griswold being appointed tellers: on examination the votes were for Mr. Macon 53, Mr. Bayard 26; and Mr. Samuel Smith, (Baltimore) 2. Mr. Macon being duly elected, was led to the chair, where he thanked the house for the honor conferred upon him, and assured them that he would attend to, and fulfil the duties of the chair to the best of his abilities. The members were then sworn, according to the constitution. A member from the N. W. territory, and another from the Mississippi territory, were also sworn; these have a right to debate, but not to vote. The house next proceeded to the choice of a Clerk; the numbers were for John Beckley 57, for Mr. Oswald 29—Mr. Beckley was accordingly chosen.

A message from the Senate informed the House that a quorum of that body had elected Abraham Baldwin president, pro tem. in the absence of Aaron Burr.

The House informed the Senate of the election of a Speaker and Clerk.

Another message from the Senate stated, that they had appointed a committee to join one from that house, for the purpose of waiting on the President, and informing him that they were ready to proceed to business, and attend to any communications from him: the house, on their part, appointed Thomas J. Davis, Samuel Smith, and Roger Griswold to wait upon the President.

Thomas Claxton was unanimously chosen Door-keeper, and Thomas Dunn, Assistant Door-keeper.

A committee of five were appointed to form any additional standing rules and regulations, which might be deemed necessary.

The committee appointed to wait upon the President, on their return informed the house that he would communicate by message on the morrow.

The Senate by message informed the house, that they had appointed a committee to unite with one to be appointed by the House, to take into consideration a statement made by the Clerk of the Senate, of the books and charts belonging to Congress, in his hands—the House concurred, and appointed a committee of three members.

Mr. Wheaton was elected Sergeant at Arms, by an unanimous vote.

Resolved, That each member be permitted to receive, during the session, three newspapers, at the public expence. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

The following MESSAGE was delivered to each House, by Mr. LEWIS, Secretary to the President.

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States to both Houses of Congress.

December 8, 1801.

SIR,

THE circumstances under which we find ourselves at this place, rendering inconvenient the mode heretofore practised, of making by personal address the first communications between the Legislative and Executive branches, I have adopted that by message, as used on all subsequent occasions through the session.—In doing this I have had principal regard to the

convenience of the Legislature, to the economy of their time, to their relief from the embarrassment of immediate answers, on subjects not yet fully before them, and to the benefits thence resulting to the public affairs.—Trusting that a procedure, founded in these motives, will meet their approbation, I beg leave, through you, sir, to communicate the inclosed message, with the documents accompanying it, to the honorable the House of Representatives, and pray you to accept, for yourself and them, the homage of my high respect and consideration.

TH. JEFFERSON.

*The honorable the Speaker
of the House of Repre-
sentatives.*

*Fellow-citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,*

IT is a circumstance of sincere gratification to me, that on meeting, the great council of the nation, I am able to announce to them on grounds of reasonable certainty, that the wars and troubles which have for so many years afflicted our sister nations, have at length come to an end; and that the communications of peace and commerce are once more opening among them. Whilst we devoutly return thanks to the beneficent being, who has been pleased to breathe into them the spirit of conciliation and forgiveness, we are bound, with peculiar gratitude, to be thankful to him that our own peace has been preserved through so perilous a season, and ourselves permitted quietly to cultivate the earth, and to practise and improve those arts which tend to increase our comforts. The assurances indeed of friendly disposition received from all the powers with whom we have principal relations, had inspi-

red a confidence, that our peace with them would not have been disturbed. But a cessation of the irregularities which had afflicted the commerce of neutral nations, and of the irritations and injuries, produced by them, cannot but add to this confidence: and strengthens at the same time, the hope that wrongs committed on unoffending friends, under a pressure of circumstances, will now be reviewed with candor, and will be considered as founding just claims of retribution for the past, and new assurances for the future.

Among our Indian neighbors also a spirit of peace and friendship generally prevails; and I am happy to inform you that the continued efforts to introduce among them the implements and the practice of husbandry, and of the household arts, have not been without success: That they are become more and more sensible of the superiority of this dependance, for cloathing and subsistence, over the precarious resources of hunting and fishing: And already we are enabled to announce that, instead of that constant diminution of their numbers produced by their wars and their wants, some of them begin to experience an increase of population.

To this state of general peace with which we have been blessed, one only exception exists. Tripoli, the least considerable of the Barbary states, had come forward with demands unfounded either in right or in compact, and had permitted itself to denounce war, on our failure to comply before a given day. The style of the demand admitted but one answer. I sent a small squadron of frigates into the Mediterranean, with assurances to that power of our fin-

were desirous to remain in peace; but states was entirely satisfactory. Discovering that some delays had taken place, in the performance of certain articles stipulated by us, I thought it my duty, by immediate measures for fulfilling them, to vindicate to ourselves the right of considering the effect of departure from stipulation on their side. From the papers which will be laid before you, you will be enabled to judge whether our treaties are regarded by them as fixing at all the measure of their demands, or as guarding against the exercise of force, our vessels within their power; and to consider how far it will be safe and expedient to leave our affairs with them in their present posture.

I lay before you the result of the census lately taken of our inhabitants, to a conformity with which we are to reduce the ensuing rates of representation and taxation. You will perceive that the increase of numbers, during the last ten years, proceeding in geometrical ratio, promises a duplication in little more than twenty-two years. We contemplate this rapid growth, and the prospect it holds up to us, not with a view to the injuries it may enable us to do to others, in some future day, but to the settlement of the extensive country still remaining vacant within our limits, to the multiplication of men, susceptible of happiness, educated in the love of order, habituated to self-government, and valuing its blessings above all price.

Other circumstances, combined with the increase of numbers, have produced an augmentation of revenue arising from consumption, in a ratio far beyond that of population alone; and though the changes in foreign relations, now taking place so desirably for the

were desirous to remain in peace; but with orders to protect our commerce against the threatened attack. The measure was seasonable and salutary. The Bey had already declared war in form. His cruisers were out. Two had arrived at Gibraltar. Our commerce in the Mediterranean, was blockaded; and that of the Atlantic in peril. The arrival of our squadron dispelled the danger. One of the Tripolitan cruisers having fallen in with and engaged the small schooner *Enterprise*, commanded by Lieut. Sterret, which had gone out as a tender to our larger vessels, was captured, after a heavy slaughter of her men, without the loss of a single one on our part. The bravery exhibited by our citizens on that element, will, I trust, be a testimony to the world, that it is not a want of that virtue which makes us seek their peace; but a conscientious desire to direct the energies of our nation to the multiplication of the human race; and not to its destruction. Unauthorised by the constitution, without the sanction of Congress, to go beyond the line of defence, the vessel being disabled from committing further hostilities, was liberated, with its crew. The legislature will doubtless consider whether, by authorising measures of offence also, they will place our force on an equal footing with that of its adversaries. I communicate all material information on this subject, that in the exercise of the important function, confided by the constitution to the legislature exclusively, their judgment may form itself on a knowledge and consideration of every circumstance of weight.

I wish I could say that our situation with all the other Barbary

whole world, may for a season affect this branch of revenue, yet weighing all probabilities of expence, as well as of income, there is reasonable ground of confidence that we may now safely dispense with all the internal taxes, comprehending excises, stamps, auctions, licences, carriages, and refined sugar : to which the postage on newspapers may be added to facilitate the progress of information : and that the remaining sources of revenue will be sufficient to provide for the support of government, to pay the interest of the public debts, and to discharge the principals in shorter periods than the laws, or the general expectation had contemplated. War, indeed, and untoward events may change this prospect of things, and call for expences which the imposts could not meet. But sound principles will not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow-citizens to accumulate treasure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not, perhaps, happen, but from the temptations offered by that treasure.

These views, however, of reducing our burthens, are formed on the expectation, that a sensible, and at the same time, a salutary reduction may take place in our habitual expenditures. For this purpose, those of the civil government, the army and navy, will need revision. When we consider that this government is charged with the external and mutual relations only of these states ; that the states themselves have principal care of our persons, our property, and our reputation ; constituting the great field of human concerns, we may well doubt whether our organization is not too complicated ; too expensive ; whether offices and

officers have not been multiplied unnecessarily, and sometimes injuriously to the service they were meant to promote. I will cause to be laid before you an essay towards a statement, of those who, under public employment of various kinds, draw money from the treasury, or from our citizens. Time has not permitted a perfect enumeration, the ramifications of office being too multiplied and remote to be completely traced in a first trial — Among those who are dependant on executive discretion, I have begun the reduction of what was deemed unnecessary. The expences of diplomatic agency have been considerably diminished. The inspectors of internal revenue, who were found to obstruct the accountability of the institution, have been discontinued.---Several agencies, created by Executive authority, on salaries fixed by that also, have been suppressed, and should suggest the expediency of regulating that power by law, so as to subject its exercises to legislative inspection and sanction. Other reformatations of the same kind will be pursued with that caution which is requisite, in removing useless things, not to injure what it retained. But the great mass of public offices is established by law, and therefore by law alone can be abolished. Should the legislature think it expedient to pass this roll in review, and to try all its parts by the test of public utility, they may be assured of every aid and light which executive information can yield. Considering the general tendency to multiply offices and dependencies, and to increase expence to the ultimate term of burthen which the citizens can bear, it behoves us to avail ourselves of every occasion which presents it-

self for taking off the surcharge ; requisite for each garrison. The that it never may be seen here, that whole amount is considerably short after leaving to labor the smallest of the present military establish- portion of its earnings on which ment. For the surplus no parti- it can subsist, government shall it- cular use can be pointed out. For cular use can be pointed out. For itself consume the residue of what defence against invasion, their num- ber is as nothing ; nor is it con- sidered needful or safe that a stand- ing army should be kept up, in time of peace, for that purpose. Uncertain as we must ever be of the particular point in our cir- cference where an enemy may chuse to invade us, the only force which can be ready at every point, and competent to oppose them, is the body of neighboring citizens formed into a militia. On these collected from the parts most convenient, in numbers proportioned to the invading force, it is best to rely not only to meet the first attack, but if it threatens to be permanent, to maintain the defence until regulars may be engaged to relieve them. These considera- tions render it important that we should, at every session, continue to amend the defects, which from time to time shew themselves, in the laws for regulating the militia, until they are sufficiently perfect : nor should we now, or at any time, separate, until we can say we have done every thing for the militia which we could do, were an enemy at our door.

In our care too of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against their dissipation, by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition : by disallowing all appropriations of money varying from the appropriation in object, or transcending it in amount ; by reducing the undefined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money ; and by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities for money, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious & uniform.

An account of the receipts and expenditures of the last year, as prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, will, as usual, be laid before you. The success which has attended the late sales of the public lands, shews that, with attention, they may be made an important source of receipt : Among the payments, those made in discharge of the principal and interest of the national debt, will shew that the public faith has been exactly maintained. To these will be added an estimate of appropriations necessary for the ensuing year. This last will of course be affected by such modifications of the system of expence as you shall think proper to adopt.

A statement has been formed by the secretary at war, on mature consideration, of all the posts and stations where garrisons will be expedient, and of the number of men

The provision of military stores on hand, will be laid before you, that you may judge of the additions still requisite.

With respect to the extent to which our naval preparations should be carried, some difference of opinion may be expected to appear : but just attention to the circumstances of every part of the union will doubtless reconcile all. A small force will probably continue to be wanted, for actual service, in the Mediterranean. Whatever annual sum beyond that you may think proper to appropriate to naval preparations, would perhaps be better employed in providing those articles which may be kept without waste or consumption, and be in readiness when any

exigence calls them into use. Progress has been made, as will appear by papers now communicated, in providing materials for seventy four gun ships, as directed by law.

How far the authority given by the legislature for procuring and establishing sites for naval purposes, has been perfectly understood and pursued in the execution, admits of some doubts. A statement of the expences already incurred on that subject shall be laid before you. I have in certain cases, suspended or slackened these expenditures, that the legislature might determine whether so many yards are necessary as have been contemplated. The works at this place are among those permitted to go on: and five of the seven frigates directed to be laid up, have been brought and laid here, where, besides the safety of their position, they are under the eye of the executive administration, as well as of its agents, and where yourselves also will be guided by your own view, in the legislative provisions respecting them, which may from time to time be necessary. They are preserved in such condition, as well the vessels as whatever belongs to them, as to be at all times ready for sea on a short warning.— Two others are yet to be laid up, so soon as they shall have received the repairs requisite to put them also into sound condition. As a superintending officer will be necessary at each yard, his duties and emoluments, hitherto fixed by the Executive, will be a more proper subject for legislation. A communication will also be made of our progress in the execution of the law respecting the vessels directed to be fold.

The fortifications of our harbors, more or less advanced, present considerations of great difficulty. While some of them are on a scale sufficiently proportioned to

the advantages of their position, to the efficacy of their protection, and the importance of the points within it, others are so extensive, will cost so much in their first erection, so much in their maintenance, and require such a force to garrison them, as to make it questionable what is best to be done.— A statement of those commenced or projected, of the expences already incurred, and estimates of their future cost, as far as can be foreseen, shall be laid before you, that you may be enabled to judge whether any alteration is necessary in the laws respecting this subject.

Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are then most thriving, when left most free to individual enterprize. Protection from casual embarrassments, however, may sometimes be seasonably interposed. If in the course of your observations or enquiries, they should appear to need any aid, within the limits of our constitutional powers, your sense of their importance is a sufficient assurance they will occupy your attention. We cannot, indeed, but all feel an anxious solicitude for the difficulties under which our carrying trade will soon be placed. How far it can be relieved, otherwise than by time, is a subject of important consideration.

The judiciary system of the United States and especially that portion of it recently erected, will of course present itself to the contemplation of Congress; and that they may be able to judge of the proportion which the institution bears to the business it has to perform, I have caused to be procured from the several states, and now lay before Congress, an exact statement of all the causes decided since the first establishment of the courts,

and of those which were depending when additional courts and judges were brought in, to their aid.

And while on the judiciary organization, it will be worthy your consideration whether the protection of the inestimable institution of juries has been extended to all the cases involving the security of our persons and property. Their impartial selection, also being essential to their value, we ought further to consider whether that is sufficiently secured in those states, where they are named by a marshal depending on executive will, or designated by the court, or by officers dependent on them.

I cannot omit recommending a revival of the laws on the subject of naturalization. Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship under a residence of fourteen years, is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it; and controls a policy pursued, from their first settlement, by many of these States, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives from distress, that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? The Constitution, indeed, has wisely provided that, for admission to certain offices of important trust, a residence shall be required, sufficient to develope character and design. But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to every one manifesting a *bona fide* purpose of embarking his life and fortunes permanently with us? with restrictions, perhaps to guard against the fraudulent usurpation of our flag; an abuse which brings so much embarrassment and

loss on the genuine citizen, and so much danger to the nation of being involved in war, that no endeavor should be spared to detect and suppress it.

These, fellow-citizens, are the matters, respecting the state of the nation, which I have thought of importance to be submitted to your consideration at this time. Some others of less moment, are not yet ready for communication, will be the subject of several messages. I am happy in this opportunity of committing the arduous affairs of our government to the collected wisdom of the union. Nothing shall be wanting on my part to inform, as far as is in my power, the legislative judgment; nor to carry that judgment into faithful execution. The prudence and temperance of your discussions will promote, within your own walls, that conciliation which so much befriends rational conclusion; and by its example, will encourage among our constituents that progress of opinion which is tending to unite them in object and in will. That all should be satisfied with any one order of things is not to be expected; but I indulge the pleasing persuasion that the great body of our citizens, will cordially concur in honest and disinterested efforts, which have for their object to preserve the general and state governments in their constitutional form and equilibrium; to maintain peace abroad, and order and obedience to the laws at home; to establish principles and practices of administration, favorable to the security of liberty and property, and to reduce expences to what is necessary for the useful purposes of government.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Politics.

— The Country claims our active aid,
That let us roam, and where we find a spark
Of public Virtue, blow it into flame.

THOMPSON

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Names of the Senators in the Seventh Congress of the United States.

New Hampshire. Simeon Olcott, James Sheafe.

Massachusetts. Dwight Foster, Jonathan Mason.

Rhode-Island. Christopher Elery, Theodore Foster.

Connecticut. James Hillhouse, Uriah Tracey.

Vermont. Stephen R. Bradley, Nathaniel Chipman.

New-York. John Armstrong, Gouverneur Morris.

New-Jersey. Jonathan Dayton, Aaron Ogden.

Pennsylvania. George Logan, James Ross.

Delaware. William Hill Wells, Samuel White.

Maryland. John Eager Howard, Robert Wright.

Virginia. Stephens T. Mason, Wilson C. Nicholas.

North-Carolina. Jesse Franklin, David Stone.

South-Carolina. — Calhoun, Thomas Sumpter.

Kentucky. Jno. Breckenbridge, John Brown.

Georgia. Abraham Baldwin, John Jackson.

Tennessee. Joseph Anderson, William Cocke.

§ The N. W. Territory and Mississippi Territory, having acquired that population, which entitles them to Representation, Paul Fearing, and — Hunter, are to be added to the Names before given, as members of the House of Representatives. These Gentlemen possess the right of debating but not of voting upon any question.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

According to the standing rules of the House the following Committees were appointed: *viz.*—of Elections;—Revival and Unfinished Business;—Claims;—Ways and Means;—and on Enrolled Bills.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the government of the Territory of Columbia, and to report by bill *otherwise.*

Moved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to lay before this House a statement of the accounts of Timothy Pickering, late Secretary of State—the consideration of this question was postponed till Monday next.

A message was received from the Senate, with a resolution of that

Body, to elect two Chaplains, and directed to report to this House a schedule of all the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported.

A message, with sundry communications was received from the President, which were read, and referred to a committee of the whole House.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

Several private petitions were read, and referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter received by him from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating an account of the Receipts and Expenditures of the United States for the year 1800, which, he informed the House, had been printed for the use of the members.

Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Resolved, That the House will to-morrow proceed to the election of a Chaplain.

THURSDAY, DEC. 10.

The committee, on the memorial of Thomas Claxton, reported a resolution authorizing Thomas Claxton to employ during the session 1 additional assistant, 2 servants and 2 horses; and allowing him therefor 5 dollars 75 cents per day.

The report was agreed to.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had chosen on their part, the Rev. John Gantt as Chaplain.

Mr. Dennis moved, that such part of the resolution of the House as directs the leaving the newspapers taken by the members at their lodgings be rescinded.

Disagreed to.

Mr. Samuel Smith moved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be

Dr. Mitchell presented a petition from certain Aliens residing in N. York and its vicinity, stating the injuries they suffer from the naturalization law, and praying the House to afford such relief as they shall deem fit.

After some conversation it was agreed that the petition lie on the table, until the part of the President's message on the same subject be taken up by the House.

A petition to the same effect was presented by Dr. Mitchell from certain Alien residents in the county of Montgomery, state of N. York.

Mr. Giles moved the reference of this petition to the committee of the whole, to whom had been referred the President's message.

Mr. Giles and Dr. Mitchell considered this mode of disposition proper to be pursued in all cases where abstract principles were to be settled. Such was the present case. The facts were notorious and indisputable.

Mr. Griswold advocated the reference of all petitions to a select committee. In considering the facts might arise which could be elucidated by a select committee.

Mr. Giles's motion was carried.

On motion, *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire what amendments are necessary to be made in the acts establishing post-offices and post-roads, to be reported by bill or otherwise. A committee of seven members were appointed.

Mr. Samuel Smith moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be directed to report what alterations

if any, are necessary in the laws &c. depending in the last House, imposing duties on tonnage of ships, be taken up at the instance of a goods, wares, and merchandize member, or on the application of imported into the United States. the petitioner.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The House then proceeded, according to the order of the day, to the election of a chaplain---Mr. Stratton and Mr. Stanford were appointed tellers.---The ballots being taken and counted were declared as follows; for Mr. Parkinson, 44; for Mr. Balch, 31; for Mr. Lyfle, 14.

There not being a majority of the ballots in favor of either of the gentlemen, a new election was had; in which the ballots were as follows; for Mr. Parkinson, 50; for Mr. Balch, 36; for Mr. Lyfle, 1.

Mr. Parkinson was accordingly declared to be chaplain.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

Mr. Nicholson observed that during the last session a committee had been appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending an act, entitled an act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from service; but from the pressure of other business, the subject had been neglected. He moved the appointment of a committee for that purpose.

The motion was taken up, read a second time, and agreed to.

The accounts of the Treasurer, for the last year, were laid before the House, and ordered to be printed.

MONDAY, DEC. 14.

The Committee of Revision and Unfinished Business reported in part, that they found in an unfinished state sundry bills, reports, and petitions, which they specified. The committee concluded with a resolution, that all petitions,

Mr. Griswold moved that the Committee of Claims be directed to enquire into the expediency of allowing the refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia further time for exhibiting their claims under the act for their relief:---Agreed to, 40 to 33.

Mr. Nicholson called up the resolution, laid by him on the table respecting the expenditure of public monies by T. Pickering, esq. late Secretary of State. Mr. N. observed, that some ideas expressed by a gentleman from Massachusetts, when this subject was before the house, had induced him to modify his motion. It had been properly, in his opinion, remarked that such a motion should not point at any particular officer, but that it should be extended to all officers who superintended the disbursements of public money: he had, therefore, prepared the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire and report, whether monies drawn from the Treasury, have been faithfully applied to the objects for which they were appropriated, and whether the same have been regularly accounted for; and to report, likewise, whether any further arrangements are necessary to promote economy, enforce adherence to legislative restrictions, and secure the accountability of persons entrusted with the public money.

Mr. Bayard declared his high pleasure at the liberality and candor which characterized the resolution, which had been manifested on the institution of it, as well as in the modification now offered. The motion, as it now stood, how-

ever, was not confined to one department, but embraced the people the fullest information on whole. He thought it would be best to confine it to one department; but to give it a more retrospective effect, and to apply it not to Mr. Pickering only, but also to the Secretaries of State that preceded him. He believed, that, on investigation, it would be found, that monies disbursed had not been expended according to the strict letter of appropriations. But such a deviation was the result of necessity.

Mr. B. could not but approve the conduct of the gentleman from Maryland. He had honorably to himself, and honorably to Mr. Pickering, declared his conviction that Mr. P. had acted like a man of honor and integrity; and that though he had sanctioned departures from the letter of appropriations, yet that this had been only as he had termed it, a technical misapplication of money. For this enquiry Mr. Bayard thought there was sufficient cause. The public mind had been agitated. The vilest slanders had been circulated. It had been averred, not merely that Mr. Pickering had violated the appropriation of public monies, but that he had applied them to his own personal purposes.

Mr. Bayard desired to know the extent of the motion.

Mr. Nicholson would answer the gentleman from Delaware, that it was his intention that the motion should apply, as far as it affected the department of state, not only to Mr. Pickering, but to his predecessors also; and he had so framed it as to include the departments of War and the Navy, in case the committee saw fit so far to extend their inquiries.

Mr. Giles observed, that he had

always been in favor of giving the people the fullest information on the expenditures of public money. It would be recollected that he was among the first to institute an enquiry into the disbursements of the Treasurer under this government. It was true that his efforts were attended with but little success; they had been treated with but little respect; and he might, perhaps, add that they had been treated with some share of disrespect. He rejoiced, however, in the change which had taken place, and he expected that this house would hereafter be as jealous of public disbursements, as he had long been.

Mr. Giles hoped that at the commencement of a new administration on all the doors of information would be thrown open: he wished to know when the practice alluded to commenced. The house sat here as a board of enquiry into the transactions of the government, and without respect to any particular man. He hoped, not only that this motion would pass; but that something similar to it would be incorporated in the standing rules of the house; whereby the act of enquiry would be general and a matter of course. If this should be done, the measures of all the departments would pass in review every session, and checks would be sufficiently multiplied to satisfy the public mind.

Dr. Mitchell professed himself well pleased with the substitute offered to the original motion, which had in some measure excited his surprise. When an individual of great probity, and who had long served his country, was pointed at by the original motion, he could not avoid a painful sensation. Dr. M. did not know how business had been transacted in the departments;

but he did know that suspicions and slanders had been levelled at our public officers. It was in the power of this house, if they were unfounded, to disperse them.

Mr. Bacon said, if he understood the motion, it had nothing to do with the conduct of Mr. Pickering, which not only contained no particular reference to him, but avoided all personal reference to any of the officers. It applied solely to the expenditure of public money. He therefore saw no reason for bringing him, or any other person, into view. When no enquiry had been made, it would be time enough to approve or condemn the conduct of public agents.

Mr. Bayard did not think the statement made by the gentleman from Virginia perfectly correct, when he told the House that his endeavors to obtain an enquiry into the state of the Treasury had been treated by a past house with disrespect.

Mr. Bayard said his own information might be incorrect, as it was taken principally from the prints of the day; but he would say, that since he had been a member of that House, there had been no case, where an investigation was asked, in which a majority of the House had not sanctioned it without hesitation.

He recollected an investigation made at the instance of the gentleman from Virginia, into the conduct of a former Secretary of the Treasury; that the investigation did proceed; and that the very gentleman had a full opportunity of satisfying his own mind on the correctness of the conduct of that officer. If there had been a case in which a majority of that house had opposed an investigation, it was not within his knowledge.—

For his own part, he never had opposed, nor ever would, the freest investigation of the measures of public agents, whatever administration had the government in its hands.

With respect to the contemplated motion announced by the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. B. did not know that he would object to it. But he would observe, that it might produce the most serious inconveniences, if not injuries, to the government. An imperious and irresistible necessity might force our officers to go beyond the limits of an appropriation.

Mr. Bayard said he would illustrate his ideas by stating what had come to his knowledge. According to one of the stipulations made between the United States and Spain, a boundary line was to be run between the United States and the possessions of Spain, for which 60,000 dollars were appropriated. The act of running the line was in execution, unfinished, and our commissioners in the wilderness, when the appropriation run out; and this was during the recess of Congress. What was to be done? Were we to disappoint a foreign government, to stop the whole business? No. There being money appropriated in the department for other departments, more than was required, the Secretary of State applied it to this purpose.

Mr. Bayard thought it proper, on this occasion, to state, that Mr. Pickering had clearly shewn that every dollar of public money that had gone through his hands had been applied to the public service.

Mr. Bayard concluded, by observing that, in his opinion, the resolution was too broad; it applied to all monies expended, no matter by whom; it was impera-

tive upon the committee to make the most extensive enquiry: to obviate this difficulty, he would move, if agreeable to the mover of the original resolution, to confine it to the heads of the departments.

Mr. Bacon thought the resolution stood very well. Instances would doubtless occur under every government, that would justify a deviation from the rigid prescription of law. But he was of opinion that it would be time enough to make such remarks as had fallen from gentlemen, when such instances are satisfactorily shewn to have occurred.

Mr. Giles was happy in the calm spirit with which the session commenced, and he hoped the same spirit would attend the deliberations of the whole session. He must, however, be permitted to say, that the gentleman from Delaware had been inattentive to the course of events, or he would have been more correct in his statement of circumstances.

There was no doubt that after great efforts made by him to obtain an investigation of the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, an enquiry had been made; but the result of that enquiry, as submitted, was far from being satisfactory. The fact was otherwise. The enquiry made had produced different convictions on his mind. From the enquiry then made, when in its review the house may deem it proper to avail itself of, it would be found that the gentleman then at the head of the Treasury, had been employed for three years in drawing money from Holland, and that on this was founded the Bank of the United States. Mr. Giles thought it barely necessary to make this explana-

tion. As to the imperious circumstances, mentioned by gentlemen, which compelled a violation of appropriations, he agreed in the necessity which might sometimes exist; but when such a violation occurred, the causes of it ought to be truly imperious, and ought to be stated immediately to Congress.

But the deviations are not new; they appeared to be of long standing, from which, great mischief and no good had resulted. He, however, did not wish to enter into a discussion until a report was made.

Mr. Lowndes, hoped the enquiry would take place; but thought the terms of the resolution too comprehensive.

Mr. Claiborne was surprized at the expression of any sensibility for Mr. Pickering, or any other man, when he read that part of the constitution that directed that all monies should be expended under appropriations made by law, and heard gentlemen justify departures from this constitutional injunction, he was truly astonished. If Mr. P. had departed from the directions of the law, to say so was no calumny. The committee proposed to be formed, will enquire into all circumstances, and the public officers will be applauded, or virtually censured. We are accountable to the people for the expenditure of their money, and it is proper that our public officers should be accountable to us.

The question was then taken on Mr. Nicholson's motion, without modification, and carried without a division, and a committee of 7 members appointed.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanying a statement of receipts and expendi-

tures for one year preceeding Oct. imposes a discriminating duty of tonnage between foreign vessels and
1, 1801.

Referred to the Committee of vessels of the United States, and
Ways and Means. between goods imported into the

On motion of gen. S. Smith, the United States in foreign vessels and
house went into a committee of the vessels of the United States, ought
whole on the state of the Union. to be repealed; such repeal to take

Lewis R. Morris, in the chair. effect whenever the President shall

Gen. S. Smith observed, that be informed that the discriminat-
among other objects to which the ing duties of foreign nations, so
President had attracted the attent- far as they operate to the disad-
on of the House, was our commer- vantage of the commerce of the
cial situation. We were informed United States, shall have been a-
that the United States were at peace bolished. Ordered to lie on the
with all nations; and that peace table.

had taken place among the powers
of Europe. It became Congress to
direct its attention to consequences
that might proceed from such a state
of things; and particularly to the
injuries that might attach to our
carrying trade. It was known that
under the British Treaty, Great
Britain, going perhaps beyond the
meaning of the treaty, had impos-
ed heavy countervailing duties on the British ship of war Tremen-
our goods, and that certain acts of dous, and to have been detained
France had the same effect, where- therein, at the Cape of Good
by many of our most valuable ex- Hope, when this intelligence was
ports would cease to be carried in sent hither. I request you, there-
our own bottoms. Early under fore, to give the publicity in these
the present government it had been cases, which you have heretofore
deemed wise to lay discriminating done in others of the same kind,
duties, which had tended greatly and you will be good enough also,
to assist our carrying trade. Our to add the names of ABIJAH
capitals had greatly increased since, STEDSON and JOHN PREDY, who
and if foreign nations restricted our are represented to have been in a
trade by unfair regulations, it be- like situation at the same place, but
came us to adopt counteracting whose places of birth or usual a-
measures; and this could now be bode in the United States, are un-
done with the more safety and ef- known at this department.
fect from the force of our capital.

He therefore moved:—

Resolved, That so much of the fe-
veral acts imposing duties on the
tonnage of ships and vessels, and
on goods, wares and merchandise,
imported into the United States, as

WASHINGTON,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
November 26, 1801.

SIR,

PHILIP SKINNER, of
Great Dorchester, and MATHEW HOP-
KINS, of Talbot, in Maryland, are
stated to have been impressed into
the British ship of war Tremen-
our goods, and to have been detained
therein, at the Cape of Good
Hope, when this intelligence was
sent hither. I request you, there-
fore, to give the publicity in these
cases, which you have heretofore
deemed wise to lay discriminating
done in others of the same kind,
duties, which had tended greatly
and you will be good enough also,
to add the names of ABIJAH
STEDSON and JOHN PREDY, who
are represented to have been in a
like situation at the same place, but
whose places of birth or usual a-
bode in the United States, are un-
known at this department.

I am respectfully,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

ROBERT PURVIANCE, esq.

Baltimore.

THE following ENUMERATION we infer, not only as interesting to present curiosity, but as important to the future Statistical Historian of the METROPOLIS of the UNITED STATES.

AN ENUMERATION of the HOUSES in the CITY OF WASHINGTON, made NOVEMBER, 1801.

Houses in an habitable state on the 15th May, 1800.		Houses finished since 15th May, 1800.		Houses proposed to be finished before 15th Nov. 1801.		Houses not finished.	
Brick.	Wood.	Brick.	Wood.	Brick.	Wood.	Brick.	Wood.
108	261	75	150	13	4	81	35

148
[56]

TOTAL number of Houses of all descriptions in the City of Washington, November, 1801.

Houses upon Squares - - - 732

Houses upon public appropriations, &c. - 44

776

Politics.

— The Country claims our active aid,
That let us roam, and where we find a spark
Of public Virtue, blow it into flame.

THOMPSON;

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, Dec. 14.

Mr. Giles. Among the various topics of the message is that in relation to the census. It is important that Congress should be early occupied in deciding the ratio of representation, as many of the state legislatures are now in session, and will be specially convened, if they rise before Congress shall pass a law on the subject. He therefore moved:

Resolved, That the apportionment of Representatives amongst the several states, according to the second enumeration of the people, ought to be in a ratio of one Representative for every thirty-three thousand persons in each state.

On which the question was taken and the motion carried without a division.

Gen. S. Smith said another important member of the President's Message respected our situation with the Barbary powers. It became Congress immediately to come to a decision that would enable the President more efficiently to protect our trade. He therefore moved:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the President be authorised by law, further and more effectually to pro-

H

test the commerce of the United States against the Barbary powers.

Mr. Nicholson said, he did not like the resolution; as it had a reference to a point with which we were unacquainted. The President had informed us that he had sent a squadron into the Mediterranean. It may have been a wise act; but he did not wish the house to commit itself until fully informed.—He moved, with this view, to strike out the words "further & more effectually."

Mr. Giles proposed that the motion lie on the table until the documents were printed, which was agreed to.

Dr. Mitchell alluded to his having presented two petitions from aliens in New-York and moved:

Resolved, That the law respecting naturalization ought to be revised.

Mr. Giles thought the motion ought to be so drawn as to bring the principle before the house, for which purpose he moved to add "or amended." Agreed to.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15.

The House took up the report of the Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union.

The two Resolutions referred to yesterday, in committee, were read.

1. That which appropriated one representative to every 33,000 persons in the United States.

On the motion of Mr. Davis, this Resolution was postponed till to-morrow.

2. That for altering and amending the Naturalization Laws.

Agreed to without division, and a committee of seven appointed to bring in a bill.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, on the state of the Union. Mr. Morris in the chair.

The following Resolution under consideration :

Resolved, That it is expedient that the President be authorized by law, further and more effectually to protect the commerce of the United States against the Barbary powers.

Mr. Nicholson said, that when the Resolution was yesterday laid on the table, he had moved for reasons that he had assigned, to strike out the words " further and more." He was, on reflection, more and more persuaded of the accuracy of his objections. If we adopt it, we pledge ourselves to increase the naval force at present at the disposition of the President. But if his modification were agreed to, every gentleman would remain at liberty to put his own construction of the words " effectual force." Uninformed as we were as to the necessity of increasing the force, it would be highly improper to commit ourselves by any precipitate decision. He therefore moved to strike out the words " further and more."

Mr. Giles opposed the striking out the words, which, in his opinion, did not relate to the quantum

of force placed under executive disposition, but to the measures proper to be taken by the Executive. He should vote for the motion unamended, though he had been, and still was as averse as any gentleman in that house to an improper augmentation of the army or navy.

Mr. S. Smith said that, as he understood the Resolution, it went not to pledge any man to augment the Navy, but to authorize the President, with the present force, to take measures for the defence of our trade. We were at war with Tripoli. Against that power, therefore, the President felt himself at liberty to act efficiently. But gentlemen should advert to our situation with regard to Algiers and Tunis. Those powers may become hostile. They may become so in the recess of Congress. It may be necessary, without delay, to protect our commerce against them. Will you then confine the President, in relation to these powers, to a peace establishment ? Certainly when circumstances were duly weighed, no gentleman will refuse the power which this resolution is intended to confer.

Mr. Smilie was in favour of the amendment for one reason, He was ready at all times to grant commerce every necessary protection. But by adopting this resolution we pledge ourselves, without enquiring into the necessity, to extend further protection. No doubt further protection will be required. But he thought it premature to make any pledge until all the documents connected with the subject were before the House.

Dr. Mitchell suggested the propriety of amending the original resolution, by inserting after the word " law," " if necessary."

This would render the resolution conditional. To the resolution he was a friend ; for it must be evident to every man that we were a commercial people. The bulk and extensiveness of our produce required vessels to carry it to foreign countries. The carriage required protection. The government must of course give this protection.

Mr. Nicholson said he could not agree to the suggestion of the gentleman from New-York. The President has now six frigates. If we agree to the resolution, do we not pledge ourselves to increase this force ?

One squadron had been sent to the Mediterranean; another was in preparation to go there, he understood. This was all right. But there followed no necessity, from these circumstances, to pledge ourselves to increase the force.

We were not even acquainted with the sentiments of the President on this point. His communications did not inform us that he desired a larger force. If he did desire it, he would say so. He had, on the contrary, recommended a reduction of the army and navy ; and to desire an augmentation of the latter, would be, in the same breath, to say one thing and another.

Dr. Eustis. The President has informed us that he has hitherto acted on the defensive.---The simple question now is, whether he shall be empowered to take offensive steps. This has no relation, therefore, to an increase of the force, nor shall we, by adopting it, pledge ourselves to such effect.

Mr. Giles was happy that the discussion was one more of words, than of principles. He perfectly coincided with the gentleman from Maryland, who had moved the

amendment, in his general sentiments. It would be wrong in this house prematurely to pledge itself for an increase of naval force. But the words of the resolution do not relate to the quantum of force, but entirely to the measures to be taken with any force. When the President is authorised further and more effectually to protect our trade, it was not said, that we will give him 4 or 6 additional frigates ; but merely that he is to have means, more or less, which shall be adequate to make offensive operations against those who shall make offensive operations against us.

It was well understood, that he was for keeping the navy within proper bounds ; but if ever there was a case where it was required, this was the case ; and he acknowledged that he was for empowering the President to authorise not merely the dismantlement of a vessel, but her capture.

Mr. S. Smith said it was true that six frigates had been given to the President ; but it was also true that, when given, they were contemplated chiefly as a nursery for our seamen, in which view they were directed to be only two-thirds manned. Would gentlemen contend that it was fit they should go out in this inefficient state. By the prescription of the law, the President deemed himself bound. Already the whole number of seamen authorised by law, are employed on board of four frigates ; and for the want of hands the second squadron cannot be fitted out. The time of the first would expire in one year from their departure. It was therefore absolutely necessary that there should be more seamen.

The question was then taken on Mr. Nicholson's amendment, and lost.

When the original motion of bottoms could not enter into competition with American, as the war insurances of the former exceeded the inconveniences imposed on the latter.

Mr. Griswold said, the acts imposing discriminating duties had long existed, with great and good effect to our commercial interests. He wished to know what effects would flow from a revocation of those restrictions. In its effects the eastern states would be particularly interested, and the more especially at this period, when from the consequences likely to ensue from peace, our ships may be thrown out of employment.

Mr. S. Smith assured the gentleman from Connecticut, that if the measure he proposed, had, in his opinion, the least tendency to injure the commerce of the country, he should not have advocated it, as well from a regard to the deep stake he himself held, as from a regard to the interests of his constituents. The system of discriminating duties was a wise one in the early existence of the government: our own shipping was then unequal to the carrying of our produce. The discrimination operated as a charm in producing a rapid extension of shipping, beyond the most sanguine expectation.

Our trade remained in this situation until the formation of the British treaty. By that instrument Great-Britain was permitted to lay countervailing duties, and these had been so imposed as, in time of peace, to destroy the advantage attached to our shipping, over theirs. The effects of this regulation were not immediately felt. England was at war, and her freights were charged with war insurance, while ours were exempt from such charges. Under these circumstances English

But peace being now restored, British ships will have such an advantage over our ships, that no man will ship tobacco, rice, or any other bulky articles, in American bottoms.

The effect of the countervailing duties of England would be, that an American ship carrying tobacco to England would pay 18 shillings sterling more on the hoghead than a British ship. The usual freight of a hoghead was 35 shillings. The difference therefore constituted more than one half.

Our situation was still worse in relation to France. Of the restrictive acts of that government he could not give a precise idea; but he was enabled to state, that so decided a preference was given to her own over foreign bottoms, that a duty was laid on the latter, equivalent to 120 livres on a hoghead. He further understood, that 6 per cent. difference was imposed on all other articles. Peace being now restored, French vessels will enter our ports, and become the carriers to France of all our productions.

How were these effects, so alarming to our trade, to be met? He replied that it was by taking off our discriminating duties; and by placing our merchants on equal terms with the merchants of other nations.

Sir, said Mr. S. who that knows the character of an American merchant will doubt his ability to sustain such a competition. The discriminating duties, once useful, have ceased to be so. Our shipping has increased, and we now want more to enter into the ports of other na-

tions, than that other nations should enter into ours. We are willing to free trade from its trammels. Let the trade be taken by those who can carry the cheapest. As a merchant he was convinced we could carry cheaper than any other nation. Our materials for ship-building were at hand, were cheaper, and we could navigate our ships with fewer seamen than any other nation.

The crisis required that we should take efficient measures. Unless such measures be taken, our commercial rivals will seize the sweets offered by the present opportunity. It was true that in two years the British treaty would expire. But he understood that the British ministry demurred to the construction which considered that part of the treaty under which countervailing duties were imposed as expiring at that time.

Mr. Griswold declared himself not satisfied with the explanation. It was certainly desirable to secure the carrying of our bulky articles in our own ships; and if the resolution would have this effect he should be decidedly for it. But he could not discern such to be the effect. With regard to England, it was true that tobacco was there charged with a heavy duty; but it was well known that England consumed but a small portion of what was sent there; the rest was exported; and a drawback of all duties allowed.

For his part, he firmly believed, that our carrying trade would be essentially injured by allowing a free trade, whereby English ships would enter our ports upon the same terms with our own ships.

It was well known, that before the war, the tobacco imported into France, had been farmed out by the government. He was persuad-

ed that France would not permit that article to be free.

From these and other considerations, Mr. G. declared himself unprepared to decide upon a question of so great importance, particularly as the resolution does not say, in the event contemplated, who shall decide, the President or Congress.

Mr. S. Smith agreed, that the great bulk of our exports required an uncommonly large tonnage. But this was an argument why we should secure this important object.

The gentleman had referred to the mass of shipping in the eastern states; but he would inform the house that the middle states were competent to carrying their own produce. The gentleman was mistaken in one of his deductions, viz. that which respected our merchants deriving no inconvenience from English duties, as to the quantity of tobacco exported from England, on which a drawback was allowed: He affirmed the injury to be great.

The gentleman was also mistaken in his allusion to the farmer's general of France. They did not monopolize that article. Every man had a right to go there with tobacco. They were only the vendors of it. The gentleman was therefore further mistaken, when he said our merchants could not compete with French merchants.

Mr. Giles had at first thought the resolution a very plain one; but he was almost induced to think differently of it on finding gentlemen who are deeply interested in its effects, holding contrary opinions.

Mr. G. believed the countervailing duties laid by the British to be unauthorized by the treaty.—Taking our duties as the basis, they had countervailed them, and applying the countervailing standard to

separate and distinct articles, they and further stated, that in consequence of the erection of the Mississippi Territory, under the ordinance of Congress, that Territory was entitled to a Delegate, when the Territory was entitled to a Legislature. This period having arrived, the committee report an opinion that Nathworthy Hunter be considered as a Delegate.

Under the British treaty, Britain was authorized to lay countervailing duties; but we were prohibited from countervailing them. The only question then was, whether we would patiently submit to the present inequality, whereby nearly the whole of our carrying trade might be destroyed, or take our chance in an equal competition. No time ought to be lost consistently with deliberation. It was not however the desire of Mr. G. to be precipitate. The moment was propitious, we ought to seize it. France is now without shipping; but she has great resources, and may, unless we adopt decisive measures, buy from us those very vessels with which we now carry our own produce, for the purpose of carrying it for us.— Hence it was desirable that an early decision should be had.

Mr. Griswold offered some additional remarks, when, on motion of Mr. Randolph, the committee rose. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State, accompanying an annual return, ending the 9th inst. containing an abstract of all the returns made to him by the Collectors for the different ports in the United States, pursuant to the act for the relief and protection of American seamen; also extracts from the communications received from the agents in foreign countries for the relief of American seamen.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The Committee of Elections made a further report, stating certain members to be duly elected;

RATIO of REPRESENTATION.

The house then took up the resolution, reported by the committee of the whole, on the state of the union.*

Mr. Griswold remarked that the effect of adopting this resolution would be an increase of members in that house. He was of opinion that the present house was sufficiently numerous for every correct purpose. Should an augmentation be made, the consequences would be an increase of expence, and business would inevitably be protracted. He moved, therefore, to strike out the words "thirty-three," meaning if they were stricken out, to propose the substitution of a larger number. On this motion a desultory debate ensued, in which Messrs. Griswold, S. Smith, Nicholson, Giles, Bayard, Alston, Elmer, Eustis, and Sprigg, took part.

Mr. Griswold stood alone in advocating an apportionment of one member, to every 40,000 persons. Messrs. Giles, and Bayard, were for one member for every 30,000.

* See page 56.

Messrs. S. Smith, Nicholson, the original motion, and carried and Eustis, were for one member without a division, and a committee of three members appointed to for 33,000.

Mr. Alston was in favor of one bring in a bill conformably thereto. representative for every 31,000.

THURSDAY, DEC. 17.

The preferences avowed by the several speakers, appeared to arise, from the application of that divisor, to the state from which each member came, which left the least fraction.

Some gentlemen, however, declared, and particularly Mr. Giles, that he had made no calculation, and that his preference of the smallest ratio proposed was the preference of principle.

During the discussion, it was moved to strike out the word "three;" leaving thirty thousand as the ratio. The motion was lost--- Ayes 43---Noes 46.

Mr. Bayard then moved to strike out "thirty-three," leaving the resolution blank, in order that it might be filled up with such number as should be agreeable to the House.

This motion was opposed chiefly by Mr. Nicholson, and Dr. Eustis, who were of opinion that the progressive increase of the members would be sufficiently large on the ratio of 33,000 persons to a member. They were also further in favor of this number as it left the fewest fractions. The only two states much injured by it would be Delaware and North-Carolina; whereas if the ratio were increased to 35,000, New-Jersey would have a fraction of 31,000; Delaware of 26,000; Maryland of 30,000; Georgia of 23,000; and Kentucky of 29,000.

On the question being taken for striking out "thirty-three," there arose only 31 members. It was therefore lost.

The question was then taken on

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating, in obedience to the order of the House, the importations made into the United States, in American, and foreign vessels, from October 1, 1798, to October 1, 1799.

A letter was received from the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with an accompanying report made to them by the Secretary of the Treasury, stating in detail the amount of stock redeemed, which in the aggregate amounted to 11,733,367 dollars 83 cents; and stating that on the 12th of December last there remained in the hands of the Treasurer 419,069 dollars 31 cents; subject to the disposition of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, which, with the growing resources of that fund, would be equal to meeting the 7th instalment of 6 per cent. the 1st instalment of deferred stock, and the 10th of a loan becoming due.

The committee, to whom was referred the resolution for a new apportionment of Representatives among the several states, reported a bill, which gives to the states the following members, viz. New-Hampshire 5; Massachusetts 17; Vermont 4; Rhode-Island 2; Connecticut 7; New-York 17; New-Jersey 6; Pennsylvania 18; Delaware 1; Maryland 8; Virginia 22; North-Carolina 12; South-Carolina 8; Georgia 4; Kentucky 6; Tennessee 3.---The bill was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Randolph, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means,

informed the House that certain documents just directed to be printed, owing to the state of the manufacture in this place, could not be printed in less than 20 days; during which time the proceedings of the committee would be arrested. He, therefore, moved that a committee be appointed to devise a plan for expediting the printing work of the House.

A committee of 3, viz. Messrs. Randolph, Nicholson, and L. R. Morris, was appointed.

It was moved that the House do go into a committee of the whole on the Apportionment bill.

Mr. Bayard moved to postpone its consideration till Monday;--- Ayes 39--Noes 45.

The motion to go into a committee of the whole was then withdrawn, and to be renewed to morrow.

STATE PAPER.

BY THE PRESIDENT

Of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, information has been received that an atrocious murder was in the month of August last committed on an Indian woman of the Cherokee tribe, in the peace and friendship of the United States, in the county of Knox, in the state of Tennessee, aggravated also by the consideration, that it was committed at a moment when a friendly meeting was about to be held by commissioners of the United States, with

the chiefs of the said tribe of Indians, for the purpose of making certain arrangements favorable to the tranquility and advantage of the frontier settlers, as well as just and eligible to the Indians themselves. AND WHEREAS, the apprehension and punishment of the murderers and their accessaries will be an example due to justice and humanity, and every ways salutary in its operation: I have therefore thought fit to issue this my proclamation, hereby exhorting the citizens of the United States, and requiring all the officers thereof, according to their respective stations, to use their utmost endeavors to apprehend and bring the principals and accessaries to the said murder to justice: And I do moreover offer a reward of *One Thousand Dollars* for each principal, and *Five Hundred Dollars* for each accessary to the same before the fact, who shall be apprehended and brought to justice.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America (L. s) to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

DONE at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty-sixth.

TH. JEFFERSON.

By the President,
JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

Arts and Sciences.

“Whoever makes two ears of
“corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of
“ground, where only one grew before, deserves better of
“mankind, and does more essential service to his country,
“than the whole race of fanatics and conquerors.”

SWIFT.

DESMOND'S TANNING PROCESS.

It will form a regular part of our plan weekly to present the public, with an abridged specification of a Patent; we trust patentees will liberally contribute towards the perfection of our plan, by transmitting (post paid) copies of their specifications, which will be fraught with equal benefit to the public and themselves.

MR. DESMOND'S TANNING PROCESS.

ON the 15th of January, 1796, letters patent were granted to Mr. WILLIAM DESMOND, for his invention of a method of tanning all sorts of hides and skins, and of rendering more solid and incorruptible in water, several vegetable and animal substances, such as flax, hemp, cotton, silk, hair, wool, &c. as well as the manufactures made thereof.

The principle of this invention is explained in the specification, by the following account of the process:—

“Provide five vessels, called digestors, with an aperture at the bottom of each: and let them be elevated upon stillages. Fill the digestors with tan; pour water on the tan in the first digester, and draw it off presently afterwards; pour

this liquor on the tan in the second digester, draw it off, and pour it into the third, and so on till it comes thro' the fifth and last digester. The liquor is then highly coloured, and marks from six to eight degrees on the hydrometer for salts. This liquor may be called the *tanning lixivium*. It has this peculiar property, that if on a small quantity be poured a few drops of a solution of animal glue, the liquor which before was clear becomes turbid, and a whitish substance falls to the bottom of the glass. The precipitate thus obtained by means of the solution of glue, is a sure indication that the liquor contains the tanning principle; for this reason, that glue being of the same nature with the skins or hides of which it is made, whatever substance unites itself indissolubly with the former, will do

so likewise with the latter. This solution is made by dissolving a little the common glue in water over a moderate fire; by means of it not only oak-bark, but also the bark of several other trees, such as plane-tree, chestnut-tree, the American hemlock-tree, poplar, elm, willow, &c. as well as divers shrubs and plants, such as myrtle, &c. all of which I call tan, are found to contain the tanning principle; and by employing the solution as above, it will in all cases be easy to ascertain, whether any given substance contains this principle or not.

"In the course of these lixiviations, two things will be observed; first, the liquor running from the first digester, at length loses its colour: if in this state a little of it be taken in a glass, and the former experiment be repeated, the liquor no longer becomes turbid, but remains clear, which shows it contains no more of the tanning principle; but if you pour into the same glass a few drops of sulphat of iron, the liquor becomes thick and black.— This liquor is not to be poured on the tan in the second digester, but is to be laid by and used for the depilation, or taking off the hair or wool. It is distinguished by the name of *gallic lixivium*, because it appears to contain the same principle as galls*.

* The Gallic Acid exists plentifully both in the capsules and leaves of the *Rhus Glabrum* or common Sumach, but in a state more fit for economical purposes in the latter; that it may be advantageously applied to the dying of black, and the manufacture of ink, to the discontinuance of imported galls, and for the purposes of panning, its leaves may be substituted for oak-bark, &c. These valuable qualities will we hope be attended to by the people of the United States. The leaves and stalks of the common Sumach are already much used in New-York, in preparing sheep and goat skins for Morocco leather,

"The sulphat of iron is obtained by dissolving a small quantity of iron in oil of vitriol, diluted with water; or by dissolving green copperas in water. This solution serves to ascertain such substances as contain the *gallic* principle. Lime-water will also produce this effect.

"When the liquor ceases to grow black, by the mixture of the sulphat of iron, it will be useless to pour any more water on the tan in the first digester. This tan, being exhausted both of the *tanning* and *gallic* principles, must be removed, and new tan put in its place.

"It will be observed, secondly, that the liquor after running thro' all the digestors, at last grows weak. Add to your stock of *tanning lixivium*, all the liquor that makes from six to eight degrees on the hydrometer; what afterwards proceeds from the last digester, is to be poured on the new tan in the first; then the fresh water is to be conveyed on the tan in the second digester, and the liquor of the first to be laid by, while it marks six or eight degrees on the hydrometer, and added to the *tanning lixivium*, which must always be carefully separated from the *gallic*. In this manner, the tan in all the digestors may be renewed, and the lixiviations continued. The number of these lixiviations, as well as the mode of making them may be varied at pleasure: the essential point is to repeat them so as to give the liquor a sufficient degree of concentration, which may be determined by the hydrometer, and proportioned to the quickness required in the operation, and to the thickness of the hides and skins to be tanned, all which experience will soon teach. As all kinds of tan are not equally good, it will sometimes happen that six or more filtrations will be ne-

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cessary, to obtain a lixivium of six or eight degrees; in this case, the number of digestors may be increased, and the same method pursued as above, and when a weaker lixivium is wanted, three or four filtrations will be sufficient.

"The person who directs these lixiviation should be provided with the solution of glue and sulphur of iron already described, in order to ascertain the qualities of the different lixivium as well as with an hydrometer, areometer, properly graduated, to determine their degree of concentration or specific gravity."

Besides the very great savings in point of time and labour, the leather tanned according to the above method being more completely saturated, will be found to weigh heavier, to wear better, and to be less susceptible of moisture than the leather tanned in the usual way.—The thickest hides may be tanned in about fourteen days, and a boar's shield has been completely tanned in about three weeks. that according to the common method, would require six or seven years. The saving, moreover, in other respects is at least 120 per cent*.

The other animal and vegetable substances already mentioned, by being steeped for a certain time in a weaker or stronger tanning lixivium, will acquire strength and incorruptibility. Cords, ropes, and cables made of hemp or spartery, impregnated with this principle, will support much greater weights without breaking, will be less lia-

ble to be worn out by friction, will run more smoothly on pulleys, &c. This liquor in short will be found so advantageous, particularly in the rigging of vessels, as to render the tar in many cases unnecessary.

EXPERIMENTS ILLUSTRATING THE PROPERTIES OF CHARCOAL.

[From *Ciell's Chemical Journal*.]

"1. COMMON vinegar, on being boiled in a matrafs with charcoal powder, became perfectly limpid like water.

"2. The following are some of the remarkable effects that take place in the purification of honey:—As long as honey diluted with a sufficient quantity of water is boiled with charcoal powder, a very unpleasant and peculiar smell is perceived.

"If the charcoal powder is not added to the honey and water (*hydromel*) in a quantity sufficient for absorbing all the mucilaginous parts, the filtrated hydromel constantly appears of a semitransparent blackish colour; and this continues till the necessary quantity of charcoal powder is added, and then the liquor runs through the filter as clear as water.

"If the residuum of charcoal powder which served to deprive the honey of its smell and slimy matter be lixiviated with a large quantity of water, the matter will acquire a similar semi-pellucid black colour.

"If this black water be evaporated, the black matter will be deposited on the sides of the vessel in the form of a foot, that is, very soft and unctuous to the touch.—That these effects are owing to the

* This process has great advantages over Mr. Ashtons, the astringency of whose tanning liquor, should "he says" be rough or austere, a very uncertain criterion; the thickest hides will require only 14 days whilst Mr. Ashtons method twelve weeks at least are necessary.

slimy parts of the honey, seems to be proved by the following experiments:

"3. To a diluted solution of an ounce of gum-arabic was gradually added charcoal powder by pounds; the mixture was well boiled, and a little of it was frequently filtered for examination. The liquor, however, constantly ran through the blotting-paper turbid and dark-coloured, till 30lbs. of charcoal powder, with a proportionate quantity of water for its dilution, had been mixed with it, and then the percolated liquor was clear. —The whole of the filtrated liquor was now evaporated, but none of the gum was any longer to be found in it, so that it must have been decomposed or simply absorbed by the charcoal.

"5. Charcoal powder has the same effect upon other fluids which contain either vegetable mucilage or animal gluten. They will not run clear through the filter till they have been completely deprived of their mucilaginous or glutinous parts, by the addition of a proper quantity of charcoal powder.

"6. Beer, milk, or lemon-juice, mixed with charcoal powder, remain of a turbid black colour, until the latter is added in a quantity sufficient for depriving those fluids of all their mucilaginous, caseous, and oily parts, for which effect those fluids must be diluted with a prodigious quantity of water.

"7. From these facts we may determine *a priori*, and without having recourse to experiments, the cases in which this clarifying powder of charcoal is not at all applicable: it is not applicable to any of those substances in whose mixtures and composition, oily, gummy, or gelatinous matter constitutes an essential and necessary part.

On the other hand, charcoal powder may be advantageously employed in all those cases in which we wish to separate and remove the above-mentioned principles.

"8. Charcoal powder, over which a very empyreumatic distilled vinegar that has been concentrated by freezing, had been abstracted till the charcoal was become dry, displayed upon its surface all the colours of a peacock's tail.

"9. All sorts of vessels, and other utensils, may be purified from long-retained smells of every kind, in the easiest and most perfect manner, by rinsing them out well with charcoal powder, after their grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and pot-ash.

"10. In the common mode of clarifying honey a great deal of scum is separated: from this scum we may obtain honey perfectly pure and clear, by diluting it with a proper quantity of water, and adding to it, while on the fire, as much charcoal powder as is necessary to make it filter clear. The filtrated liquor is afterwards to be evaporated to a proper consistence.

"11. Upon the disagreeable bitter taste of salt water, charcoal has not the least effect. This seems to me to prove, that its nauseous taste is not owing to bituminous matter, but to the earthy neutral salts; for the charcoal would certainly extract or absorb any bituminous matter from the water, whereas upon salts the charcoal has no effect.

"12. Salt of hartshorn is rendered uncommonly white on being well triturated with an equal quantity of charcoal powder, and put into a retort so as to fill it half way up. The remaining space within the retort is to be filled up with coarsely-pounded charcoal, and the

whole is then to be subjected to distillation.

parated by filtering, whenever wanted, through a linen bag.

"13. In the purification of common ardent spirit by means of charcoal, without the help of distillation, if too little charcoal-powder be added, the spirits will always retain a blackish turbid appearance. But this black matter may be instantly and entirely separated from the spirits by the addition of salt of tartar, in such quantity as is sufficient for it to form with the water which it attracts from the spirits a distinct fluid. As soon as the separation of the watery from the spirituous parts takes place, the black matter is seen floating upon the undermost fluid in the form of an extremely fine pellicle. On the other hand, if to a pound of such turbid spirits only a very small quantity, not exceeding a grain, of the alkali be added, the separation of the black sooty matter will not take place for several days.

"14. People whose breath smells strong from a scorbutic disposition of the gums, may at any time get perfectly rid of this bad smell by rubbing and washing out the mouth and teeth thoroughly with fine charcoal powder. I was led to this discovery by the effects of charcoal on putrid flesh. By means of this very simple application, the teeth are at the same time rendered beautifully white.

"15. Brown, putrid, undrinkable water was not only immediately deprived of its offensive smell by means of charcoal powder, but was also rendered transparent. Hence it would probably be of use for preserving fresh water sweet during sea voyages, to add about five pounds of coarse charcoal powder to every cask of water; especially as the charcoal might easily be se-

At a meeting of the Philosophical Society, Philadelphia.

FRIDAY, October 3d, 1801

"On motion,

Resolved, That the premium offered for the best method of preserving Peach Trees, be divided equally between Mr. John Ellis, of _____ county, of New-Jersey; and the author of a piece signed XYZ.—The letter accompanying this piece being opened the author proved to be Thomas Coulter, Esq. of Cumberland Valley, Bedford county, Pennsylvania."

These papers were ordered to be communicated to the public, in the newspapers.

Account of a method of preventing the premature decay of PEACH TREES by John Ellis, of _____ county, of New-Jersey.

The decay of Peach Trees, is owing to a worm which originates from a large fly that resembles the common wasp—this fly perforates the bark, and deposits an egg in the moist or sappy part of it:—The most common place of perforation is at the surface of the earth, and as soon as the worm is able to move, it descends into the earth, probably from an instinctive effort to avoid the winter's frost. This may be ascertained by observation, the tract of the worm from the seat of the egg being visible at its beginning, and gradually increasing, in correspondence with the increasing size of the worm; its course is always downwards. The progress

of the young worm is extremely slow, and if the egg is deposited at any considerable distance above the surface of the earth, it is long before the worm reaches the ground.—

The worms are unable to bear the cold of winter unless covered by the earth, and all that are above ground after frost are killed.

By this history of the origin, progress, and nature of the insect, we can explain the effects of my method, as follows. In the spring, when the blossoms are out, clear away the dirt so as to expose the root of the tree, to the depth of three inches; surround the tree with straw about three feet long, applied lengthwise, so that it may have a covering one inch thick, which extends to the bottom of the hole, the butt ends of the straw resting upon the ground at the bottom—bind this straw around the tree with three bands, one near the top, one at the middle, and the third at the surface of the earth, then fill up the hole at the root, with earth and press it closely round the straw. When the white frosts appear, the straw should be removed and the tree should remain uncovered until the blossoms put out in the spring.

By this process the fly is prevented from depositing its egg within three feet of the root, and although it may place the egg above that distance, the worm travels so slow that it cannot reach the ground before frost, and therefore is killed before it is able to injure the tree.

The truth of the principle is proved by the following fact. I practised this method with a large number of Peach trees, and they flourished remarkably, without any appearance of injury from the worm, for several years, when I was induced to discontinue the

straw with about twenty of them—*all those which are without the straw have declined, while the others which have had the straw, continue as vigorous as ever.*

It may be proper to mention, that Mr. Ellis transmitted to the society a certificate, signed by thirteen persons, in confirmation of the above facts.

The other essay will be communicated to the public in a few days.

JOHN REDMAN COXE.

Secretary.

THE NATURE AND FORMATION OF SOILS.

“A house and gardens surrounded with pleasant fields, all in good order, bestow greater lustre upon the owner than at first will be imagined. The beauties of the former are by intimacy of connection readily communicated to the latter; and if it has been done at the expence of the owner himself, we naturally transfer to him, whatever of design, art or taste, appears in the performance. Should not this be a strong motive with proprietors to embellish and improve their fields.”

Elements of Criticism.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington city, to his friend in Jefferson county, Virginia.

I PERFECTLY agree with you my friend, when you say “that agriculture, like every other science, must derive many of its improvements from the attention which is paid to the theory, or systematical arrangement of the facts we have acquired, and that a knowledge of the formation of soils, and the process of vegetation will direct the experiments, and animate the exertions of the agriculturists.” You have now entered on that bewitching employment, with an education

and property which enable you to follow it with advantages. No other pursuit offers the same inducement; or, so closely connects individual profit with general good.

Every improvement either in the implements, or mode of culture, which lessens the quantity of labor to be performed in the production of articles necessary to the support of man; or, enables us to raise them in greater abundance and perfection, is a source of national wealth and prosperity. And he who introduces a new vegetable into cultivation, or a new fruit into the orchard, may congratulate himself on having bestowed a lasting benefit on mankind.

The result of my experience and observation, I am happy to communicate to you; because, it may be an additional stimulus to your inquiries and industry. The most improved methods of cultivating the different crops of grass, or of grain, and of propagating fruit trees, and manufacturing their juices as practised in Europe, and particularly England, you already know, or can inform yourself of, by referring to the works of Marshall, Young, Hunter, Darwin, and others, who have directed their attention and talents into that walk, and to the journals of the different agricultural societies which now abound. What has been done in the United States a perusal of the agricultural works of your fellow-citizens, particularly in the state of New-York, where the subject seem to attract the greatest notice, will give you information.

Hints and speculations leading to an examination of the nature of soils and the principles of vegetation, are all I can at present promise you; they may confirm, modify, or contradict, the theories already advanced,

or, they may point out such experiments as yet remain to be made, to render these theories satisfactory.

The surface soil and dry parts of the globe we inhabit, is so generally fit for the production and support of vegetables, that almost all new discovered countries have been found covered with trees and endless forests; and the labor of man has been employed rather in the destruction and removal of their natural growth, and substituting what the state of society he was in rendered more useful, than in preparing the surface of the earth for its first vegetable productions. We seldom therefore, revert so far back as to reflect on the first formation of this soil, which furnishes the primary support to all animated matter. When we consider the changes which must have taken place on the surface of this globe and apparently original substances, the formation of the mountains, their gradual consolidation, and the disposition of the different strata; when we see these strata torn asunder, and their immense fissures and chasms filled with matter foreign to them, with mineral ores slowly formed and regularly cristalized; when out of the ruins and fragments of these pristine strata, we observe secondary mountains and hills of vast size to have arisen; when we know of the existence of immensely extensive beds of gravel and sand, which must have descended from these mountains and been slowly accumulated, by the waters which swept them down, and, that all these are now covered with a strata of productive soil, & forests of timber which seem to have held their present stations for countless ages, we cannot but be convinced of the almost infinite duration of the earth. This surface stratum of soil, also ap-

pears to have been the production of time, for it is composed of minute fragments of stone brought and deposited by water, or which have lost their adhesion by the action of different solvents with which the atmosphere is replete, and of the earth formed by the decay of former vegetables which have grown on the spot.

That the present vegetable soil or mould has been thus gradually formed, we can have little doubt if we attend to the processes of nature, in the increase of soil and growth of vegetables.

In new countries, where the soil has lain undisturbed for centuries, there can be but a small depth of earth which is productive; and, what is usually termed "vegetable mould," will be thin; deep strong soils being generally the produce of labor and cultivation.

Another cause of the thinness of soil when it has never been cultivated, and where the surface is not very level, is the lightness of the vegetable earth formed by the decay of leaves and fallen wood, subjecting it to be carried off along the declivities by rain, and lodged in valleys where it forms swamps on rich bottom land, as the waters have been more or less confined and stagnant. Where there are considerable portions of level ground, even on the summits of mountains good land is found, for the rich soil formed by the destruction of vegetables there remains accumulating and undisturbed.

When new land first rises to the surface of the water, it is taken possession of by aquatic plants.—The leaves which fall from them being generally immersed in water decay slowly, they will retard the rapidity of the currents and collect whatever earthy matter freshets, or

high tides may be disposed to deposit. Thus does the soil rise above the surface of the water, and become fitted for the support of other species of plants; these in their turn, as the soil becomes drier and more compact will be succeeded by vegetables requiring less moisture, until it forms those extensive marshes and valuable meadows, which we denominate river bottoms.

Some of the most valuable lands in America, owe their existence to the Beaver. These animals by felling the trees, and obstructing the waters of our creeks made extensive ponds or lakes, where whatever of vegetable earth was brought from the higher lands was deposited.—Reeds and other aquatic vegetation, soon took place of the trees which these new formed ponds destroyed; their rapid growth, and slow decay, shortly increased the quantity of bog-earth, elevated the water and extended the bounds of the marsh; and, we now cut for many feet through a light and porous soil, formed almost entirely of the decayed vegetables.

From these remarks on the origin of soils, we may easily deduce the advantages of cultivation and plowing. Besides loosening the texture and lessening the wash from the surface by frequent plowings, we bring what has been before buried so deep as to be beyond the action of the light and air, into contact with them. Such new combinations take place as the elective attractions, or nature of the substances admit of; a farther decomposition and pulverization ensue, and the soil is better adapted to receive moisture, and admit the spread of the fibrous roots of plants, in search of their nourishment.

I remain, truly your's,

* * * *

Arts and Sciences.

“Whoever makes two ears of
“corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of
“ground, where only one grew before, deserves better of
“mankind, and does more essential service to his country,
“than the whole race of fanatics and conquerors.”

SWIFT.

COMPOSITION MILLSTONES.

A PATENT.

MR. MAJOR PRATT, lime burner, has obtained a patent for a method of manufacturing a composition stone, that will answer the purpose of grinding every species of corn, and all the other purposes to which foreign and other millstones are, or may be applied. The principle of his invention consists in a due mixture of siliceous and argillaceous earths, under certain circumstances, and converting the same into stone by the application of heat. To produce the semi-vitrification necessary, to the hardness of the stone, an addition is made to the mixture of about one seventh of calcareous earth, for which he found lime to answer well; but various other substances he conceives may accomplish the same end, such as gypsum, alkaline salts, coal, iron, &c. The heat requisite should vary according to circumstances, but the degree found to answer, is the same as that used in the calcination of lime, some of the mineral substances, produce new composition having been prepared in a lime-kiln, during

the usual process of burning lime.

MR. PRATT conceives his composition, by being burnt in moulds of any particular figure, may be well applied in building-ornaments, and to other useful purposes, and prove more durable than stucco, or any other composition now in use.

THE NATURE AND FORMATION OF SOILS.

SECOND LETTER,

*From a gentleman in Washington City,
to his Friend in Jefferson County,
Virginia.*

OUR Atmospheric air is a heterogeneous fluid, composed of all the various gases or Vapors which arise from the destruction or new combinations of matter; these come in contact with the soil, penetrate the interstices, and uniting with the different fossil and mineral substances, produce new compounds, proper for the organization and support of plants.

Light seems as necessary in the amelioration of soils, as air; or however productive any soil may be, if it be buried beyond the influence of the Solar Ray, for any length of time, its fertility is lost, and it requires again to be exposed to the influence of that vivifying cause before it acquire, its former vegetative powers.

Plowing previous to the winter months, contributes further to the encreate, and pulverization of soils, by subjecting them to the influence of frosts. The water with which the fissures are filled, expands in freezing, so powerfully as to separate the most adhesive earths, and make them crumble under the harrow in the ensuing spring. You will find by experience that a fall plowing, and winter exposure, tends more to the mellowing of your soil, and rendering it productive than twice, the labour employed in its cultivation at any other season.

Another, and principal source of the fertility of soil, before noticed as one of its general component parts, is, the matter or earth formed by the decay of vegetables, being composed almost entirely of the gases, & light, with a very small proportion of earth, they on their decomposition yield them separate into the atmosphere, if the decomposition takes place in the open air; if on the contrary they are surrounded by substances which readily combine with them, they are absorbed, become fixed, form new compounds, and rich soils.

All the substances used as manures, and for the improvement of soil by the agriculturist, must either yield in their decompositions, the substances necessary to the formation of vegetables, which combining with the original soil become

fixed therein, or produce with the same, a new compound possessing the requisite properties; or, they must be such of the earths as will unite with the gases of decaying vegetable matter which the soil or atmosphere may abound with. Hence, in poor, light soil, and in lands where the calcarious earth predominates, the great effect of dung and decayed vegetables as manure: and, where the soil already consists of these vegetable matters, the great benefit to be derived from the addition of calcarious earth, lime,* marle, &c.

* Lime is not only extremely valuable as a manure, but it has a strong tendency to neutralize and destroy the pestilential effluvia. This is proved by Dr. Mitchell in the medical Repository; in this truly valuable work, he says, "That fertile tract of land, the carse of Gowrie in the county of Perth, in Scotland, which is reckoned to possess a climate more mild and favourable to vegetation than any part of that kingdom, affords direct evidence of the healthiness consequent upon using lime as a manure. The soil consists chiefly of rich clay, loam and sharp gravel; the inhabitants until the year 1735 used to be subject to the ague. Then one or two of the principal proprietors undertook, by draining, summer fallowing and sowing grass seeds, to improve their estates. Accident led them to the discovery of the efficacy of lime on that soil, for, observing the powerful effects of some old lime rubbish of decayed buildings, when spread on the corner of a field, the liming their lands, then came gradually into use, and has since been gradually adopted: The consequence of which is, *the ague has long ago disappeared.* Here seems to have been a beautiful experiment made upon about 96 square miles of country, where the sceptic streams that formerly gave the people agues are now attracted, by the lime and turned to calcarious nitre, while increased productiveness of the land, and greater wholesomeness of the air, continue to be the happy consequences; and some judgment may hence be formed concerning the power of art, in changing the face of nature. What a grand reflection, that an inconsiderable quantity of powdered

Sand, and clay are often necessary to give fertility to soil; but it appears that their action is entirely mechanical, on a stiff and adhesive soil. The effect of sand will be beneficial by destroying the tenacity, allowing the rain and dew to percolate through it, and the fibrous roots of plants to spread further in search of nutriment. Clay on the contrary is equally serviceable on the sandy soils, by giving it adhesion, enabling it to support the plants growing on it, to resist the influence of Rains and floods, and longer to retain moisture during the summer heats.

NEW ASTRONOMICAL THEORY.

An inhabitant of *Pau*, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, has discovered a method by which the Sun may be examined without injuring the sight. He has himself examined it, and through the same medium has shewn it to others. It is without any spot, and not sparkling. It turns incessantly on its axis, and the parts of its surface are more brilliant the more remote they are from its poles, so that its equator is the most splendid part. It revolves with a rapidity beyond calculation, but which is supposed to

be about a hundred times in the minute.

PICOT, the Astronomer, who has made this discovery, is persuaded, that this very rapid rotation of the Sun furnishes a simple and more natural explanation of the movements of the planetary world. He proposes the following, as a theory for consideration:

"As the Sun revolves with great velocity, it must give motion to a quantity of *Æther*, through a distance proportioned to its density, its magnitude, and above all, to the rapidity of its motion; this distance must, consequently, extend far beyond the *Georgium Sidus* of Herschel.

"The circular movement which the *Æther* must necessarily have, must communicate itself to the planets, the atmosphere of which it surrounds; and as the motion of the *Æther* must be the more rapid the nearer it is to the Sun, it follows. 1st. That the planets will be driven round the Sun with a velocity, which will be in the inverse ratio of their distance: 2d. That as the atmosphere of each planet will be acted upon by a movement more rapid on the side which is next to the Sun, than on that which is opposite, the planets must make revolutions in themselves, presenting successively the whole circumference of their orbs to the Sun."

The theory here developed is doubtless curious, if not plausible. We have no more certain means of attaining a knowledge of the appearance, situation, relative distance, and revolutionary laws of the planets, than glasses and observations furnish. The aids afforded by mathematics are merely auxiliary, and might perhaps be made to yield equal assistance to the astronomer, whether he used the telescope of

lime strewed over the land, should thus coerce the matter of pestilence, and controul the operations of the atmosphere—*Medical Repository*, vol. 2, page 42—But to the preservation of health, above all things cleanliness is most conducive. Putrid matters collected round a house extricate septic vapours, which render their neighbourhood foul and unhealthy; but if carted away and spread upon the fields, tend eminently towards their fertilization.—See as above Page 231. [Editor.]

for Isaac Newton, or the glasses of Picot. Spherical trigonometry derives, indeed, its name from the sphere of which it treats; but this branch of mathematical science, since it is formed from an application of the abstract principles of mathematics to practical inquiries, will remain unaltered in its laws, even if a new theory of the revolution of the planets should be adopted. Picot does not pretend that the calculations heretofore made will be affected in their results by his theory! But in this place the most interesting reflection perhaps is, that not one of the theories hitherto known has so completely convinced the inquiring mind as to cause the instant rejection of further theories. On the contrary, so much is the Newtonian theory founded on adventurous hypothesis that although almost on its being published the system of TYCHO BRAHE, and even that of DES CARTES himself were very generally exploded; yet of late years some very learned and ingenious men have thought the theory of the great Newton liable to most serious objections.

ON CANALS.

The following observations on Canals, taken from a speech of Bosc, Member of the Tribunal of France, on the 2d Nivose, is so extremely applicable to the interests of America, as well to merit insertion in this work, every thing he says strictly applies here;—cumbrous and low-priced commodities abound in our western country, as well as flour, and other necessaries of life, which sell at low prices

where they are produced, and require only, the facilities of navigable waters, to supply the demands of our Atlantic country, at a rate sufficiently high to enrich the growers, tho' infinitely less than the consumers are now accustomed to give.

—
EVERY well-informed man will allow, that to raise the produce of the soil to its highest value, a communication must be opened to all parts of the country, in the most easy and least expensive manner. There exist only two methods of internal communication; the carriage by land, or the navigation of rivers and canals. We will now speak of canals, and, which in opening to internal commerce, a communication the least expensive, will facilitate the transportation of cumbrous, and low-priced commodities, and are precisely in relation to agriculture, what ingenious machines, which save time and simplify labour, are to manufactures.

ARNOLD has demonstrated in an unanswerable manner, how greatly the circulation of territorial produce is affected by the high price of land carriage, that impoverishes equally the department which cultivates, and the department which consumes the produce. He has proved that the price of grain in the northern departments compared to that in the southern departments, is nearly as one to four. Thus while in the fertile country of the north the cultivator is kept in a state of miserable poverty by the low price at which he is obliged to sell his produce, the inhabitant of the south has to buy it at so exorbitant a price for the maintenance of his family, that he is exhausted and impoverished. From

hence results the ruin of the cultivator from the want of a regular consumption, and that of the consumer from want of a plentiful market. This abuse would be remedied if an equilibrium in the price was established by facility in providing, and economy in the transportation.

I could, by accumulating examples, prove to you, that many precious mines are not yet explored, and that many important manufactures languish, on account of the difficulty attending transportation. I could present to your view the fertile banks of navigable rivers and lands, intersected by canals, always covered with a rich harvest and a large population; while those places which are mountainous and difficult of access, are poor and thinly peopled. I could point out to you immense tracts of land covered with swamps and stagnant water, becoming healthy and fertile by the opening of a navigable canal; I could shew you scorched and uncultivated plains, made productive by a canal, which served at the same time for transportation and irrigation. If any doubt exist of the feasibility and utility of this system, let the eye be cast over the hydrographical charts, where it will be seen that this country is watered by nearly *four thousand rivers*.

To construct canals at the expense of the government, is to load the treasury with an unnecessary burden; it is to submit the execution of the plan to chances which human sagacity cannot calculate; it is to occasion delays, perhaps even dilapidations generally inseparable from the operations of a great administration; it is in a word, to dream of a benefit, but not to realize it.

To yield the property of the canals to those who dig them, will give an immediate impulse to public opinion, it will employ all the free capitals in those useful enterprises; it will be to insure their prompt execution, and awaken that spirit of industry which will so soon discover the most simple and most economical plans for their construction and improvement. In short, it is perhaps the only means of realizing and completing this beneficial project of internal navigation.

The science of government consists, in putting into motion the two great springs of human nature, interest and self-love. It is by forming a continual and close alliance between public and private interest, that projects will be executed worthy of a great people; and that it will surmount obstacles which can only be conquered by a reciprocity of efforts. Let the government insure to the citizens who will open canals, a certainty of replacing their capitals, and the peaceable and incommutable possession of the profits which they yield, and it will excite among the capitalists, an emulation to acquire wealth by this employment of their funds, and of the glory attached to success in these immortal labours. England is an example of the utility of this scheme, during the last 12 years parliament has incorporated 62 companies, for opening canals; all of which have been begun or finished, although she has had to support an *expensive war*.

The high interest which is given for money, the ease with which it can be advantageously placed, without any hazard or danger, and the power of resuming it at any moment, is an objection to the

employment of it in works of this kind : a canal cannot be finished in less than several years, and during this time the funds thus employed are idle and unproductive.

* To remove this obstacle, and to induce capitalists to engage in these enterprizes, the government should allow to the undertakers an annual, but a decreasing premium, equal the first year to the common and lawful interest, and decreasing one tenth part each succeeding year ; this premium should be in

* This is an observation well worthy the attention of the General, and State Governments. The payment of interest for monies advanced by individuals for works of public utility, is perhaps the only proper encouragement they can afford ; as it judiciously leaves the application of the capital in the hands of the most interested, and prevents that extravagance and neglect of economy, so generally and justly complained of in the expenditure of public money. The gross abuses and rapid dissipation of those immense donations made by the proprietors of the land, and the states of Maryland and Virginia, for the purpose of improving this city, and accommodating Congress on its removal ; and the little progress which has hitherto been made in removing the obstructions to the navigation of the Potomak, at the Great Falls, notwithstanding the large interest which the States have in it, and the certain profit which must arise to the stockholders when it is complete, are proofs in point, that men are generally less careful in the expenditure of public money than their own.

If the reasoning of Mr. Bosc apply to France, how much more so do they to the United States, where money bears so high an interest ; and, where no person can afford to invest it in a stock which does not yield present profit. Yet the necessity and advantages of good roads, and inland communication, and the easy conveyance of our products from the interior to the sea ports, from whence they are exported, is so well understood, that those who have money would readily invest it in such improvements, were they not altogether deprived of the benefits they are now receiving from other investments.--[Editor.

proportion to the labors of construction, and to the capitals employed. It should cease as soon as the canal was finished ; and a dividend of the profits be afterwards made among the stockholders. Let us for instance imagine a canal of 15 leagues, the estimated expences of which should amount to 3 millions ; the interest being 10 per cent. the undertakers, if they employed one million and dug 5 leagues the first year, would receive a premium of 100,000 francs. If they had dug 10 leagues, and employed two millions the second year, they would receive 180,000 francs, or 9 per cent. for the funds thus employed ; if they terminate their work and employ three millions the third year they will receive a premium of 240,000 francs, or 8 per cent.

You will perceive by this statement that government with a sum of 15 or 20 millions, divided between 10 or 12 years, will employ in the construction of canals more than a hundred millions, and will rapidly complete the system of internal navigation throughout France.

The property in canals should be as sacred as patrimonial property, and like that transmissible from family to family ; with this guarantee, the stockholder will feel as great an interest in their preservation and improvement as we do in the preservation and improvement of the fields of our farmers.

It is by this extensive system of internal navigation, that we shall open cheap and easy communications, as various and as multiplied as our wants. It is thus by enlarging the markets for the produce of our soil, that we shall increase the prosperity of our country, encourage the activity of our manu-

tures, diminish the burden of
taxes, restore to agriculture the
labor of men and horses hitherto
employed in land carriage, and re-
lieve the public treasury from a
great proportion of the expences
of constructing and repairing high
ways, which are perpetually bro-
ken and destroyed by the immense
weight which is carried over them.

EXPERIMENTS ILLUSTRATING THE PROPERTIES OF CHAR- COAL.

[From *Crell's Chemical Journal*.]

(Continued from page 5.)

"16. I LET sixteen pounds of
fine sand to putrify during two
months, and then mixed with it,
while it was boiling, two pounds
of charcoal powder; the bad smell
immediately vanished, and there
remained only the strong smell of
volatile alkali. In order to separate
the mucous and extractive parts,
I evaporated it with some charcoal
powder to dryness. The dry resi-
dum thus obtained, being lixiv-
ated with water, afforded a liquor
which was perfectly clear as wa-
ter, and which, after it was eva-
porated to the point of crystalliza-
tion, had only a slight brown tinge,
and remained fluid enough to allow
of salts which it contained to shoot
off and regularly into beautiful
crystals of cubical and other
forms.

"17. Camphor and its odour are
in the least altered by charcoal;
but this last, however, is added
to a solution of unrefined camphor
in spirits of wine, it deprives the
solution of its yellow colour.

"18. If to a saturated solution
of camphor in highly rectified spi-

rit of wine, charcoal be added in a
sufficient quantity to let it settle
well, the camphor will crystallize
in the clear solution above the char-
coal, nearly in the same manner as
sal ammoniac, in the form of plu-
mose crystals, which, according as
the weather is warmer or colder
will alternately disappear and re-
appear.

"19. Though honey boiled with
charcoal is thereby deprived of its
peculiar smell and taste, and also
of its colour and slimy parts, yet
if it is farther evaporated, after the
separation of the charcoal powder,
it again recovers its brown colour.

"20. By trituration with char-
coal powder, bugs were entirely de-
prived of their bad smell.

"21. Spirits distilled from malt
or other grain, shew by the smell
evidently that their strength is much
increased by purification with char-
coal, without the help of distilla-
tion, inasmuch that persons who
were not informed of the manner
in which the purification was ef-
fected, have taken such spirits for
rectified spirits of wine.

"22. Relative to the mode of
purifying ardent spirits by means of
charcoal without distillation, and
the time which the charcoal pow-
der, added in different proportions,
requires before it completely set-
tles, I have made the following ob-
servations:

"I divided ten pounds of ardent
spirits into ten equal portions, and
added charcoal powder in the fol-
lowing increased proportions.

"Half a dram of charcoal pow-
der produced scarcely any altera-
tion in the smell, and the spirits
had not become quite clear even
after six months.

"One dram occasioned hardly
any perceptible diminution of the
smell, and the spirit did not become

clear till after the space of four months.

"With two drams the spirit became clear in two months.

"Four drams occasioned a very perceptible diminution of the smell, and the powder completely settled in the course of a month.

"One ounce entirely took off the bad smell, and the spirit became clear in a fortnight.

"With an ounce and a half the spirit cleared in eight days.

"With two ounces in six days.

"With three ounces in five days.

"With four ounces in twenty-four hours.

"And with five ounces in two hours. The proportion of charcoal powder could not be farther increased, on account of the thickness which the mixture acquired.

"It is remarkable, that ardent spirits which have been completely purified by means of charcoal, give out a fine odour exactly resembling that of peaches.

"23. The author found also, that by means of charcoal powder he could completely purify a naturally dark brown resin. He rendered resin of jalap as white as milk, without its losing any of its peculiar smell; the process, however, is somewhat tedious.

"24. Empyreumatic oils, dissolved in a sufficient quantity of highly rectified spirit of wine, are entirely deprived of their colour and smell by charcoal.

"25. Distilled waters are rendered completely inodorous by treatment with charcoal powder. If to any of these distilled waters only just so much charcoal powder be added as will suffice for destroying the smell, the water will always remain turbid; but when a larger quantity of charcoal powder is added, the water becomes perfectly

clear and transparent. This circumstance seems to be owing to the tenacious slimy particles, by means of which the essential oils are kept diffused and suspended in distilled waters; hence the water cannot become clear till the charcoal has been added in a quantity sufficient for the separation of the slimy matter.

"26. A watry infusion of *assa-fetida* prepared by digestion, and a cold infusion of *Virginia snake-root* and *valerian*, were entirely deprived of the smell peculiar to these substances by charcoal powder.

"27. By the same means both white and red wine are rendered as colourless as water.

"28. All the calcareous particles are completely separated from lime-water by means of charcoal powder; so that it becomes quite tasteless, and is not rendered in the least degree turbid by the addition of acid of sugar.

"29. Water saturated with fixed air is very quickly and very completely deprived of it by charcoal powder.

LONGEVITY.

HALLER, who has collected the greatest number of examples of longevity, says that he has found more than 1000 who have lived from 100 to 110 years; sixty from 110 to 120; twenty-nine from 120 to 130; fifteen from 130 to 140; six from 140 to 160; and one who lived to the astonishing age of 160 years. It has been remarked, that England, Sweden, and Denmark have produced the greatest number of long-lived persons.

Arts and Sciences.

“Whoever makes two ears of
“corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of
“ground, where only one grew before, deserves better of
“mankind, and does more essential service to his country,
“than the whole race of fanatics and conquerors.”

SWIFT.

CANAL LOCKS.

THE specification of a patent hand-turn, which is of sufficient power to answer the purpose of the for a new mode of lifting, drawing, water-wheel. The contrivances and conveying loaded and light for lifting up and letting down the boats out of one canal into another instead of the present mode surface of one canal to that of the by means of locks. The invention other is simple, and well calculated for the purpose.

running from the surface of the upper to that of the lower canal, with a system of machinery at the upper end of it, by which the boats are drawn up and let down the plane. The machinery consists of

MR. EDITOR,

THE high price of milk in all our cities, is a serious evil, to those who have to purchase it and the benefit of it is monopolized by a few farmers who live in their Neighbourhood. Was it known how readily milk might be sent many miles to a market, it would tend to lower the price to the consumer, though it would still afford a good one to a much enlarged number of Growers, but in a direction opposite to that all the precautions (in moderate weather,) necessary to sent good milk from 20 to 50 miles, is to the machinery is supplied with a fill the bottles quite full to the

corks, so that the milk shall have no internal motion among its parts, and consequently will not be in the least affected by carriage. Milk also for sea voyages will keep from 20 to 25 days if first boiled till it is thick, then sweetened with sugar and boiled a little more; in cold weather milk is apt to freeze, and burst the bottles, but this may be prevented by covering them with saw dust, at least an inch thick, wishing success to your work,

I remain Sir,
Yours &c.

NEW INVENTED BUTTER CHURN.

The following description of a new invented Butter Churn, by Mr. C. Harland.

"The tiresome vertical motion of the common churn; and the awkward rotatory motion of the Barrel churn, are in this abolished, and supplied by a very easy muscular exertion, resembling in species that of a common pump handle. By affixing a fly wheel, the agitation of the cream is necessarily performed in a more equable manner, and hence the butter is more perfectly separated from the whey. Persons unused to the effect of the fly wheel, in regulating any motion, may easily be convinced of its tendency, by ceasing to work the handle, in which case the churn (with a regular diminution of motion) will continue to act sometime of itself.

"The barrel churn is moved by the intervention of a multiply-

ing wheel, to moderate its over-violent motion. The head of a crank moving in the mortise, in the handle, causes the rotatory motion of the barrel with great facility. From experiments, it appears, that if the barrel be fixed, and the axis, in the inside, to which the dashers are attached, be made to turn, that the butter will much sooner be completed.

"There is also an improvement in the communicating the vertical motion to the common churn; the fly wheel and crank is applied, as in the other instance; and with the same equable effect. When we consider that most butter is made in small quantities, and that the vertical motion of the common churn is so intollerable fatiguing, we cannot but consider this application of the invention as far the most valuable. Nor can we deny that we feel a considerable partiality to the good old housewife's usual churn, if the barrel churn had been found equally successful, we think the old fashioned churn, ere now, must have been quite superseded. The limits of vertical motion are, of course, double the length of the crank, whose end is inserted in the mortise of the handle. The same apparatus may be applied for making different quantities of butter, by placing a larger or a smaller churn on the platform.

"The extra price of this churn is but trifling. A barrel churn, which will make four dozen of butter, usually costs about 3l. 10s. with the improvements 5l. 5s. The common churn, with the additional apparatus, will cost 2l. 2s. for making 8lb. at a time; 3l. 3s. for making 12lb. and so on in proportion. As butter, by this facility of operation,

may be made by the hands of the mistresses, that circumstance will soon pay the costs."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

TO obviate prejudices, to assemble and concentrate facts, to excite thro' the United States, a spirit of general improvement, and to enlighten its efforts, with clear common sense information, seem to be the principal objects of your Magazine. This being the case, I am not to doubt, that the improvement of Agriculture will more particularly attract your attention, and shall beg leave to offer a few remarks on that subject.

Rural Economy has been impeded by two opposite errors; on the one hand a blind eagerness for innovation, leading to the adoption of every thing which is reported to have succeeded, the exploding every thing which is old, and the trying every thing which is new. On the other, the prejudices and obstinate indocility of many agriculturists tending still more to prevent the due advancement of this first branch of our national industry: These latter deny, that any of the practices of industry can be explained in books, laugh at such attempts, and look with disdain on all who say that any but an uneducated working farmer can know aught of farming;—whatever was done by their fathers or grandfathers is therefore unquestionably right.

If their lands afford poorer crops than their neighbours, it is owing to the infertility of the soil, not to their ignorance or their slothfulness. It is indeed truly lamentable, how slowly improvements obtain a general reception among our farmers: how illy are cultivated the fields around this city; and what miserable objects, (whether oxen or horses) are daily seen in the vicinity. Perhaps nothing would tend more to restrain the rashness of enterprize, or spread useful knowledge among our cultivators than the keeping accurate books of their expenditures and returns, with comparative views of the costs and profits accruing from each process and article of culture.

This may not appear so necessary to the farmer who goes on in the old jogging way; but it is absolutely so to him whose spirit leads him into expensive improvements. he can scarce avoid confusion and ruin without it; whilst even the plodding farmer will find the advantages of examining in this way his practice, and comparing its results with those of his neighbours, independent of the pleasure which every man receives when at a distant period he retraces his past labors. A system of agriculture adapted to the plainest understanding, combining sound science with plain facts, and unfolding both in a clear, familiar, accurate style, would be a very useful work: But unfortunately, tho' we have a multiplicity of books on agricultural subjects, and many of them rich in valuable materials, I know not one free from dangerous errors, or that can safely be recommended as a guide to farmers, not one in which the absurd affectation and pedantry of learning is not far

more conspicuous than any claim which shewed your desire and or pretension they have to that wishes for the light and knowledge solid reasoning which strikes the of the culture and management of senses with conviction, and stimulates the reader to exertion. It peach trees, to prevent their premature death—the subscriber has happens in fact, that at this era of the vanity to hope and expect you the world almost every subject of will find the light of your wishes importance to mankind has been for that purpose effectually opened treated of in a clear, striking and in the following lines, from actual truly scientific manner; amongst experience for 45 years, both in them, however, Agriculture is not the Delaware state and upper parts to be enumerated; for if I may of Pennsylvania.

be allowed to take an expression First, the principal cause of from another science, I would say peach trees dying whilst young, is that Agriculture wants its PAINÉ. owing to planting, transplanting, Were an author to arise, who on and pruning the *same stock*; which the subject of Rural Economy causes the stock to be open and should express himself with the tender, and the bark of the tree energy, the clearness, and I may very rough: The roughness of the add elegance which that writer has bark gives opportunity to insects bestowed upon the Science of of sundry kinds to lodge and breed Government, incalculable would in it; and birds of sundry kinds be the advantages this country and search after these insects for their mankind might derive from his exertions. I am, &c. ****.

CULTURE AND MANAGEMENT OF PEACH TREES.

[The inclosed was written by THOMAS COULTER, Esq. of Camberland valley, in the county of Bedford, Pennsylvania. It may be necessary to remark, that the former paper of JOHN ELLIS,* is written solely to shew a method of preserving the tree from the ravages of the worm—whilst the present paper is of more general tendency.]

To the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING the opportunity of seeing and reading your advertisement in the public papers,

* See page 6.

First, the principal cause of peach trees dying whilst young, is owing to planting, transplanting, and pruning the *same stock*; which causes the stock to be open and tender, and the bark of the tree very rough: The roughness of the bark gives opportunity to insects of sundry kinds to lodge and breed in it; and birds of sundry kinds search after these insects for their support, and with their sharp bills wound the stock in many places, from which wound the sap or liquid substance of the tree is drawn out, which congeals into a hard glassy substance, and never fails of killing or rendering the tree useless in a very few years. Now, to prevent all of which, transplant your peach trees, as young as possible, where you mean them to stand; if in the kernel, so much the better—because, in that case, there will be no check of growth, which always injures peach trees. Plant your peach trees 16 feet apart both ways, except you would wish to take your waggon through the orchard to carry the peaches away; in that case, give 24 feet distance to every 5th row, one way, after transplanting. You may plow and harrow amongst your peach trees for two years, paying no regard to wounding or tearing them, so that you do not (by so doing) take them up by the roots. In the

month of March or April, in the third year after transplanting, cut them all off by the ground; plough and harrow amongst them as before, taking special care not to wound or tear them in the smallest degree, letting all the sprouts or scions grow that will grow, cut none away, supposing six or more should come from the old stump; the young scions will grow up to bearing trees almost instantaneously, on account of the roots being strong. You will observe one thing in particular; that is, to let no kinds of beasts into your peach orchards, *hogs excepted*, for fear of wounding the trees; as I observed before, the least wound will greatly injure the tree, by draining away that substance which is the life thereof: although the tree may live many years, the produce is not so great, neither is the fruit so good. After the old stock is cut away, the third year after transplanting, the sprouts or scions will grow up, all round the old stump, from 4 to 6 in number—No more will come to maturity than the old stump can support & nourish; the remainder will die before they can ever bear fruit. These may be cut away, taking care not to wound any part of any stock, or the bark thereof. The sprouts growing all round the old stump, when loaded with fruit, will bend and rest on the ground in every direction, without injuring any of them, for many years, all of them being rooted in the ground, as though they had been planted. The stocks will remain tough, and the bark smooth for the fruit, a middling soil produces 20 years and upwards; if any of the sprouts or trees from the old stump should happen to split off, or die, cut them away as before observed; they will be supplied from the ground by young trees, so that you will have trees from the same stump for 100 years, as I believe. I have now trees 36, 20, 10, 5 and down to one year old, all from the same stump.

The young trees coming up, after any of the old trees split off or die, and are cut away, will bear fruit the second year; but this fruit will not ripen so easily as the fruit on the old trees from the same stem. Three years after the trees are cut off by the ground, they will be sufficiently large and bushy topt to shade the ground so as to prevent grass of any kind from matting or binding the surface in the least degree, so as to injure the trees; therefore ploughing is useless, as well as injurious; useless, because nothing can be raised in the orchard, by reason the trees will shade all the ground, or nearly so; injurious, because either the roots, stock or branches will be wounded; all or any of which will be hurtful to the trees: Neither is it necessary ever to manure peach trees, as manured trees will always produce less and worse fruit, than trees that are not manured; although by manuring your peach trees, they will grow larger, and look greener and thicker in the boughs, and cause a thicker shade, yet on them will grow very little fruit, and that little will be a very bad kind—generally looking as green as the leaves, even when ripe, and later always than those that never have been manured.

Peach trees never require a rich soil; the poorer the soil the better, and the bark smooth for the fruit, a middling soil produces 20 years and upwards; if any of a more bountiful crop.

The highest ground is the best for peach trees, and the north side of hills the most adviseable; it keeps back vegetation, by which

means the fruit is often preserved for wool in many coarse, bulky from being killed by late frosts in and weighty articles. We have the month of April, in the Penn- seen in America handsome and sylvania latitude. These observa- good blankets made of Cotton. tions from actual experience I have made: Whether they meet the ap- There is a vast quantity of blank- ets used in all parts of America, probation of the society or not, I and if the country people were to wish that honorable body to pub- make them and send them to mar- lish the foregoing piece for the in- ket, white, black and white, in- formation of the inhabitants of digoddyed, or bark dyed, there cer- Pennsylvania and the adjacent tainly would be a great sale in the states, as it must and will be of middle and northern states. There is no regular manufactory which general utility to them. might be more safely attempted.

A few days ago a gentleman from Monongahela county, in Vir- Carpets of blue, red, yellow, ginia, called at my house to feed bark coloured, purple, green and his horse; in leading his horse from black cotton, made of large yarns the barn, he observed my peach and heavy, would sell great quan- orchard, and asked me, who in- tities, and are in great use from the structed me to plant and cultivate south to the north. The duty on peach trees. I told him that ob- carpets is 15 per cent. which is servation and experience were my very high, & it will not be lessened. teacher and instructor. The gen- It is supposed to be possible that tleman observed that Col. Luther hats for men, youths and boys, Martin, in the lower parts of Ma- may be made of cotton, as well ryland, and another gentleman near as of wool, or the coarser furs. the same place, whose name he The experiment appears well wor- could not recollect, were pursuing thy of trial. They may be dyed of the same plan advantageously. a great variety of colors for chil- dren and men. Perhaps cotton may be capable of mixture, with wool, to advantage in this and other manufactures.

EFFORTS

TO CONSUME COTTON,

Are the most important of all things to the agricultural interest, raw cotton, as well as blankets, this day, in the United States. It appears by the last return of ex- ports, that we shipped from this country in a single year the vast quantity of 170,789,803 pounds of unmanufactured Cotton. It must be obvious then, that every ma- nufacture, that consumes Cotton, would be highly profitable to this country. One of the first reflex- ions that occurs to the mind is that Cotton may be made a substitute or perfectly than Cotton.

Cotton cords of various kinds and for various uses, might be made in interior situations, and carried to market at a cheaper rate than rugs and carpets.

In China they use Cotton sail- cloths. Samples of it have been seen in America. The coarsest kind would be most profitable to us, as long as our object is to consume our cotton in the greatest possible degree.

It merits attention, that no raw material receives or retains colors, by dying, more beautifully or perfectly than Cotton.

The Societies for the encouragement of agriculture, manufactures, and the useful arts would do well to offer premiums for certain quantities and qualities of these or other coarse cotton manufactures.

The southern planters should endeavor to make or buy cotton, blankets, rugs, carpets, &c.—Wool, in Europe is much higher than cotton here. The duty on coarse, bulky, and heavy woollen goods is from 10 to 15 per cent. and the freight is high, on account of their great bulk.—Woollen furniture is liable to injury by the moth, while cotton goods are not. Considerations of profit, economy, and encouragement to the landed interest, irresistably invite to the experiments, which we have intimated.

[Duane.

Composition of a water which will destroy Caterpillars, Ants, and other Insects; invented by C. TATIN, seed-man and florist, at Paris.

From the "*Annales de Chime.*"

TAKE of black soap, of the best quality, one pound and three quarters, of flowers of sulphur one pound and three quarters, of mushrooms, of any kind, two pounds, of river or rain water fifteen gallons. Divide the water into two equal parts; pour one part, that is to say, seven gallons and a half, into a barrel of any convenient size, which should be used only for this purpose; let the black soap be stirred in it till it is dissolved, and then add to it the mushrooms, after they have been slightly bruised.

Let the remaining half of the water be made to boil in a kettle; put the whole quantity of sulphur into a coarse open cloth, tie it up with a pack-thread in form of a

parcel, and fasten it to a stone or other weight, of some pounds, in order to make it sink to the bottom.—If the kettle is too small for the seven gallons and a half of water to be boiled in at once, the sulphur must also be divided. During twenty minutes (being the time the boiling should continue) stir it well with a stick, and let the packet of sulphur be squeezed, so as to make it yield to the water all its power and color. The effect of the water is not rendered more powerful by increasing the quantity of ingredients.

The water, when taken off the fire, is to be poured into the barrel where it is to be stirred for a short time with a stick; this stirring must be repeated every day until the mixture becomes foetid in the highest degree. Experience shews that the older and the more foetid the composition is, the more quick is its action. It is necessary to take care to stop the barrel well every time the mixture is stirred.

When we wish to make use of this water, we need only sprinkle or pour it upon the plants, or plunge their branches into it; but the best manner of using it, is to inject it upon them with a common syringe, to which is adapted a pipe of the usual construction, except that its extremity should terminate in a head of an inch and a half in diameter, pierced in the flat part with small holes, like pin-holes, for tender plants; but, for trees, a head pierced with larger holes may be made use of.

Caterpillars, beetles, bed-bugs, aphides, and many other insects, are killed by a single injection of this water. Insects which live under ground, those which have a hard shell, hornets, wasps, ants, &c. require to be gently and continual-

ly inspected, till the water has penetrated to the bottom of their abode. Ant-hills, particularly, require two, four, six, or eight quarts of water, according to the size and extent of the ant-hill, which should not be disturbed till 24 hours after the operation. If the ants which happen to be absent should assemble, and form another hill, it must be treated in the way before-mentioned. In this manner we shall at last destroy them, but they must not be too much disturbed with a stick; on the contrary, the injection should be continued till, by their not appearing upon the surface of the earth, they are supposed to be all destroyed.

We may advantageously add to the mixture two ounces of *nux vomica*, which should be boiled with the sulphur; the water, by this means will acquire more power, particularly if used for destroying ants.

When all the water has been made use of, the sediment should be thrown into a hole dug in the ground, lest the poultry, or other domestic animals, should eat it.

EXPERIMENTS ILLUSTRATING
THE PROPERTIES OF CHAR-
COAL. [*From Crell's Chemical
Journal.*—Concluded.

“30. Onions, after they have been well bruised or mashed, are quickly and completely deprived of their strong smell by mixture with charcoal powder. The same thing happens with garlic.

“31. If a little charcoal powder has been introduced into a bottle that has been filled with smoke, and the bottle is afterwards shaken, the smoke will be entirely absorbed, and the charcoal powder will thereby lose its dephlogisticating power upon every other substance.

Hence we see how necessary it is that charcoal, which is prepared before-hand for any of these experiments, be kept from the access of smoke, and what is the constant attendant on smoke, phlogisticated air.”

It is of great importance to the success of the above-mentioned experiments, that the coal should be perfectly charred, and free from all impurities and extraneous matter; and also, that it should be reduced to a very fine powder. If not used soon after it is pounded, it should be kept in clean earthen or glass vessels, closely stopped.

“Amongst other singular properties of charcoal, it has lately been discovered by a gentleman at Petersburg, that all sorts of glass vessels and other utensils, may be purified from long retained smells and taints of every kind, in the easiest and most perfect manner, by rinsing them out well with charcoal reduced to a fine powder, as their grosser impurities have been scoured off with sand and pot ash. That people, whose breath smells strong from a scorbutic disposition of the gums, may at any time get perfectly rid of this bad smell, by rubbing and washing out the mouth thoroughly with fine charcoal powder. This simple application, at the same time, renders the teeth beautifully white. And that brown (or otherwise coloured) putrid stinking water may be deprived of its offensive smell, and rendered transparent by means of the same substance. Hence he thinks it would be of use for preserving water sweet during sea voyages, to add about 5lb. of coarse charcoal powder to every cask of water; it being only necessary afterwards to strain the water off when wanted, through a linen bag.

Arts and Sciences.

“Whoever makes two ears of
“corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of
“ground, where only one grew before, deserves better of
“mankind, and does more essential service to his country,
“than the whole race of fanatics and conquerors.”

SWIFT.

P A T E N T.

MR. LOWNDE'S GYMNASTICON.

LETTERS patent were granted to Mr. Francis Lowndes, for his invention of a machine for muscular exercise, which he calls a Gymnasticon. Its object is to enable persons to exercise themselves in any degree wished for, in their own chambers; generally in all parts of the body at once, or partially as the case may require.

The machine consists of an upright frame, sufficiently large to admit the human body. The action is produced on the lower extremities, by means of two treadles, similar to those made use of in turning lathes. The action is produced by means of two cranks of any required depth; which cranks are put in motion by a wheel, connected by a band, with a wheel on the axle of the cranks, belonging to the treadles. The person, therefore, requiring exercise in both ex-

tremities, has only to put the treadles in motion, by the weight of his feet; the treadles will then turn their cranks, which, by a band, communicate motion to the upper wheel and cranks, and by holding the latter with the hands, every joint and muscle in the body is put in action. It is obvious, that this action may be increased to any degree, by varying the position of the feet on the treadles, and the depth of the upper cranks.

The foregoing description applies to motion, similar in its effect to walking or running, and may be easily varied, so as to produce a degree of exercise equal to two, or even to ten miles per hour.

By very simple contrivances, Mr. Lowndes has constructed the apparatus in such a manner, as to enable the person while taking the exercise, to read or write; also, in cases wherein the patient from de-

bility is unable to stand, he is enabled to sit down, and receive at the same time any degree of muscular action than may be necessary. In cases of extreme weakness, in which a patient is unable to communicate motion to the treadles, or in any other case in which it may be necessary, the machine may be put in motion, and all the exercise procured, by means of a hand-turn or winch, which requires so small a degree of power, that a child may perform the operation.

This machine the patentee conceives, will be of the highest importance to medicine, by affording a degree of exercise which cannot otherwise be obtained, and by directing the exercise into particular parts of the system. The diseases, wherein it may be applied with the greatest success, he conceives to be all those which arise from obstructions in the joints and in the abdominal viscera; and that it might therefore be highly useful in female boarding schools; to persons of sedentary habits and employments; to the paralytic, the gouty, and the rheumatic.

To the Editor of the National Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING been induced by your prospectus, to procure and read the three first numbers of your magazine, I have the satisfaction to say they have not disappointed me, but being an agriculturist myself I have been particularly in-

terested, and pleased with those parts which relate to what you properly call "the first branch of our national industry," with your last correspondent I admit that much reform is wanted in our rural æconomy; but it cannot be done at the very first effort; I was pleased to find him neither the fool of innovation, nor the bigot of old prejudices, he did well to expose the two extremes as alike hostile to real improvements in agriculture, and I could have been glad that he had described the middle character, the rational, the prudent, yet spirited improver who change not merely for the sake of change, but upon the strongest probability of advantage, and who is careful not to launch into wild and extensive schemes too large for his capital, and unsafe example to his neighbours protracting the term of profitable return, to a time too distant and uncertain to enter in the calculations upon which a farmer ought to carry on his business. I trust there are in these States many such farmers, one I knew, and his memory is dear to my recollection, it was from the example and advice of Charles Ploughshare that I contracted a fondness for the pursuits of husbandry, to which I am indebted for many of the most pleasing satisfactions of a life of country retirement. If I could do justice, in description, to his character (as an improver, and to the detail of the system on which he proceeded, it might form no unacceptable article to your readers inadequate as I may be to such an attempt I cannot forbear from attempting a slight sketch of it, though I fear, my old friend will not appear half so amiable to your readers, as he really was to those who knew him.

Charles Ploughshare was descended in a direct line, from some of those virtuous men, who sought refuge in the then wilds of Virginia, from the priestly tyranny of Laud and the despotism of Charles. Their descendant possessed with his other virtues a full proportion of their hatred for the bigotry and superstition of an intolerant Priesthood, and sceptered despot, when the arms of arbitrary power was stretched over his native country, Charles Ploughshare was among the foremost to oppose it; he left his ample possessions, & distinguished himself by honorable conduct, and prowess at York Town, where the future tyrant of India was compelled to an ignominious surrender of his arms; after the war was successfully terminated, he returned to his native fields, and large property; but reserved for his own immediate cultivation, not more than four or five hundred acres; on these he did not suddenly attempt any methods of culture unknown in the neighborhood: His first care was to subdivide his farm into a few fields for pasture, hay, potatoes, turnips, peas, and different sorts of grain; he did but little in corn or tobacco, he thought they injured his lands, and that the former were more suited to his soil, and as conveniently saleable at market. He had access to lime in abundance, and laid it on a portion of his ground, which was of a deep, whitish soil, approaching to the nature of morass, with careful tillage, assisting the effect of this manure, he had prodigious crops, and under a well managed rotation, its fertility never failed. But I cannot pursue so minute a detail, by slow degrees, and without shocking the prejudices of his neighbours; he brought his land under a system of management, the most regular and advantageous, that could be prescribed. He kept accounts, accurate to a farthing, of all his expences and returns, and although engaged in a constant train of experiments, and doing nothing but to ascertain some new fact of practical improvement, and acted always in appearance, as if he had nothing in view but immediate profit. Labor, manure, expence, depending on the length of time he laid out of his money, and its return were valued and stated in his books with a minuteness, care and exactitude, which, to the careless and idle might seem useless and even ridiculous. With equal care, he valued every particle of his returns, suffering nothing to go to waste unaccounted for. By the balance, between his expenditure and returns, upon each trial, he judged whether it was best to continue or relinquish it: Notwithstanding, he was not always successful, but he never obstinately persevered in what a fair trial had proved unprofitable; a rash innovator would have despised the timidity and slowness of his improvements—"Be slow to change" was a favorite expression with him. "It is not to benefit myself, he would say, that I dabble in agriculture, but to benefit the estate to those who come after me; should I change too fast, I should be laughed at by my neighbours, instead of being an example for them, they would say, this may do for him, but it would ruin us."—The happy consequence of this caution was that every improvement, without exception, in which he himself persevered, was without persuasion, voluntarily adopted by his neighbours; yet, at the close of the war, there was not a more Mulish set of farmers any where; and, from poor,

ignorant, dirty and spiritless, they are now among the most respectable landholders.

The roads had much of his attention, he used to say, "that no ground afforded such profitable returns, as that which was occupied by convenient roads." He was anxious to have all the roads on his own estate made the shortest and the most level possibly, and in this respect he extended his cares beyond his own estate. I must add, that at all elections he was present, deeming it his duty ever to attend to his rights of citizenship--He lived just long enough to see them secured, and rejoice in the late Presidential election; and, when he died he left his estate much improved, and greatly increased in value to what it was when he first turned his attention to the cultivation of it.

I remain, sir,

Your well wisher,

From the (London) MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

OF the Englishmen who have of late years repaired to Asia, many have dedicated their lives to literary and scientific pursuits.--- Some, like the amiable and accomplished Sir W. Jones, after attaining a considerable proficiency in the Oriental languages, have extended the boundaries of human knowledge, and darted a gleam of light on the infancy of nations, and the early and interesting, but hitherto obscure, history of the world itself. Others, by the introduction of foreign productions, and the improvement of old, or establishment of new manufactures, at least afford the inhabitants some small

indemnification for the oppressions they have experienced from the mercantile conquerors, who subjugated their country, and monopolized their wealth.

The late Sir A. Campbell, who had been some time lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, by the introduction of the GUINEA-GRASS from that island, spread fertility around Madras, and afforded a refreshing verdure to lands formerly disgusting to the eye, and usually scorched into barrenness during great part of the year.

In the Baramahl, and, indeed, throughout many parts of Asia, the *sugar-cane* of the West-Indies is cultivated with great success (an inferior kind had been long familiar) and the ryots are enabled to manufacture its produce at an expence infinitely smaller than that attendant on the blood-stained labours of African slaves.

The *Mauritius cotton*, lately introduced from the French island of the same name, is deemed far superior to the indigenous shrub; and from repeated trials of the indigo plant, it is to be hoped, that it will afford a dye equal to that of South Carolina.

The *bastard cedar*, now cultivated to considerable extent, is considered as excellent fodder for cattle, and the *China paper mulberry* for the nourishment of the silk-worm. The company's plantation, under the management of Mr. Blackadder, at Penniwaddy, has not, indeed, been attended with all the success that might have been expected; but, on the other hand, the white and yellow monthly silk-worm has been reared in such plenty, at Samulcottah, and Masulipattam, as to hold out the most rational prospect of ultimate advantage. It must not here be omitted

that the *fonba* has offered a reward of 20,000 rupees to the first person who manufactures a skain of silk in his dominions. Indeed, many of the natives of *high cast*, laying aside their ancient prejudices, begin to study our policy, encourage our manufactures, and even converse and write in our language, as may be seen by the letters of Mobarik a Dowla Cuttub Mulk, son of Hassan Ally Cuttub a Dowla, late nabob of the Circars; and the learned Teroovercaudoo Mootiah Moodellier, of Nellore.

But the cochineal insect, lately brought to Madras by a Brazil ship, and which breeds on the nopal. or prickly pear, promises to be one of the most valuable presents that that part of Asia could have possibly received. Raynal, and the French Encyclopedists, contend, that it produces only once in two months in the Spanish colonies, while it is ascertained, beyond a doubt, that it propagates here once in every twenty-two or twenty-four days. As this new and interesting branch of commerce has been entrusted by the company to James Anderson, M. D. and A. M. physician general to the presidency, I beg leave to transmit you a copy of his letter, on this subject, to the governor and council.

To the Right Honorable Lord Hobart,
Governor in Council, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

It is with the greatest pleasure I now forward pieces of kerseymere cloth, and flannel, dyed with the cochineal reared here, which in brightness and colour equal the best scarlets; and having thus established the goodness of the dye, I have also much pleasure in acquainting your lordship, that in comparing it with the Granafina,

I have had similar success, in finding that it has more coloring matter than the Sylvester cochineal, imported into Europe from Mexico, is said to possess.

What I first stated as its value, was from the only book I had at the time that spoke to that point, Thierry de Menonville; but being anxious to ascertain this by experiment, I since learned, from the latest publication here on dying, four times the quantity of Sylvester to that of Granafina was required; the flannel was dyed in this proportion, but a part of the coloring matter remained in the water.

That our cochineal is much more valuable, the accompanying specimens will show: No. 1 being dyed with the best Granafina to be purchased here, and for which I paid one pagoda an ounce; and No. 2 dyed with that produced here, equal in quantity to three times that of the other—in every other respect the same additions made, similar vessels used, and equal time in the process. No. 2, both in color and brightness, is superior to No. 1, and when the greater specific gravity of our cochineal is also taken into account, not having had time to be equally dry with the other, and that the attention I would now use for the preparation of the insect, and separation of their coverings, &c.

had not been paid, there can be little difficulty in saying, from the experiments I have made, that it is at half the value of the Granafina, and that superior durability of color may make it only one third less, the price that Thierry de Menonville asserts it always bears in Mexico, and which I am also told is its value in Europe.

In my first letter to your lordship, I recommended that the insects should be killed in boiling water, but this I have found improper for two reasons; first, that a great deal of colouring matter is lost; and, secondly, that the coverings of the insects, from being wetted, cannot afterwards be separated. I next tried suspension in steam, and exposure to heat in an oven; but had the same reason for disapproving of the steam, that the coverings were wetted; and in regard to the oven, the heat required was very apt to burn those at the bottom of the vessel, or nearest the fire; but all objections I soon after found obviated, by putting them in an earthen vessel, placed over another, in which water is boiled, with the precaution of having a sheet of paper, or piece of cloth, under the insect; as the greatest heat the boiling water could give, caused no detriment nor any danger in continuing it as long and as often as might be found necessary.

As the insects became shrivelled and hard, I rubbed them gently between my hands, so as to detach the coverings, and having them winnowed, as the natives do their rice, to separate the husk, all impurities were got rid of. The specimen which I have now the honor of enclosing, was treated, in this manner, and is of the best quality I have been able to produce; it is rather small in quantity, from my having had a great deal powdered for the experiments I have for these several days past been making for the dye, which I shall endeavour to make up for, as soon as the ground dries, and the nopal plants get better rooted.

In my last, I promised your lordship an account of the best manner

of what is called sowing them; and the simplest and easiest I have found best, viz. taking the thorn of the plant, and fixing thereby the largest females, by means of their covering, without injuring or wounding them, to the leaves of the plants, in the least exposed situations, and in the number according to the luxuriance of the plants; little attention, farther than fences, and no pandalls are requisite; and they have encreased, even after the exposure to the late violent storm of the 29th ult. of wind and rain.—

The difficulty I have, is to clear the plants entirely of them, that they have once multiplied on, which is absolutely necessary after every generation, or at farthest every second, to preserve the plants, and give them time to recruit. For this purpose, after picking off all the insects, I am obliged to have every part of the plants washed with wet rags, tied to the end of sticks, and to examine them eight or ten days afterwards, lest any young insect may have escaped; and in this way plantations once established, may answer for a long time, (one third or fourth only having insects at the same period) that would otherwise soon be destroyed.

Having had letters from gentlemen, on first receiving the insect, that I had not been sufficiently explicit in distinguishing the male and female, it may be proper to observe, the male is a small fly, that flutters about for a few days, afterwards dies, and is generally blown off the plant, while the female remains fixed, from a day or two after her first appearance, to the time she is picked off, or allowed to remain for the issue of the young; after which she also dies; and can at no time be detached, without death being the result. It is this that

makes it of such consequence, when a plant is to be sown, to take the largest females, on the first appearance of young.

I have thus, my lord, stated, I hope, sufficient to show that this insect is valuable, easily reared, and worthy of every encouragement to bring it into general culture.

I am, my lord, &c.

ANDREW BERRY,
Superintendent of the hon.
Company's Nopalry.

Fort St. George, }
Dec. 8, 1795. }

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

DR. GARNETT this day finished his lectures with a very interesting account of the laws of Vegetable Life; these he proved to be similar to those by which Animal Life is governed. He shewed, that when the action of those external powers which support the life of plants, ceases for some time, or becomes diminished, the excitability, or irritable principle accumulates, or becomes more capable of receiving their action, and is more powerfully affected by them. Heat, he observed, was the chief regulator of the irritability of plants: if it be applied in a proper degree, it exhausts or carries off the excess of irritable principle as fast as it is generated or produced; if it be diminished, then it cannot carry off this excess of irritability as fast as it is produced, and an accumulation, or excess of irritability, will take place. If in the spring, the heat should be so far diminished during the night as to come down to the freezing point, it will allow the irritability of the

plant to accumulate; and if the heat on the succeeding morning be considerable, by its violent action on the accumulated excitability, it will kill the plant, or at least produce a state of mortification in the leaves, or some parts of the vegetable. In this way he explained the effects of frost in spring, and of blights. This effect, the doctor observed, is similar to that produced on a person who has had his hands frozen, benumbed with cold, if he bring them before a fire; from the accumulated irritability, a violent inflammation, and even a mortification will take place, which would have been avoided by applying the heat as gradually as possible.

On this account, when night frosts prevail in the spring, gardeners find it necessary to protect the tender and most irritable plants with mats, and thus defend them, not only against the cold, which accumulates their irritability, but also against the sudden effects of the heat in the morning.

When the exciting powers which support the life of plants have acted with violence, or for a considerable time, the irritability becomes exhausted or torpid, and less fit to receive their action.

Many animals which hide themselves in winter, and remain apparently lifeless in their cells, disappear at a season when the temperature of the atmosphere is much higher than in the spring, when they are able to make their appearance. The cause of this phenomenon is to be sought for in the state of their irritability. In the autumn the fibre is much exhausted by the animal actions, and by the continued heat of the spring and summer; but in the spring, the irritable fibre is found in an accumulated state, from the absence of these stimuli

during winter, in which case a less degree of heat has a greater effect than would be produced by a higher temperature in the autumn.

This explanation, the Doctor observed, may be still better applied to similar phenomena in the vegetable kingdom.

In the spring, while the exciting powers, and particularly heat, have acted on plants moderately, the motion of their juices is quick, and all their functions are performed with vigour; but as the heat of summer advances from month to month, their actions become more languid; they lose their verdure & grow brown; by the approach of Autumn vegetation is stopped, and in the finest days of that season, when it is even warmer than in the spring, the vegetable tribe is so torpid, that they cannot be roused by the light and heat of the sun.

The warmer the summer has been, and the more the sun has shone, the sooner the leaves of trees and plants change their color; and on the contrary, the longer they retain their verdure, if the summer has been cool, and the sky much covered with clouds.

The Doctor next proceeded to explain, on this principle, the quick advance of vegetation in northern climates, and the more gradual approach of spring in countries nearer the equator; the reason why plants that have been kept in warm rooms, grow but slowly in the spring, while others are growing vigorously. The irritability of plants was shown to be in proportion to the quantity of oxygen they receive and retain, and some curious facts were mentioned of the increase of

the irritability of the *mimosa pudica* to an astonishing degree, by moistening the earth in which it grew with diluted oxy-muriatic acid. It was shown that plants recruit their exhausted irritability like animals, by a sleep, at least once in 24 hours. They resemble those animals which pass the winter in a torpid state; these animals sleep every night, & in some measure restore the irritability which has been exhausted during the day; but this short sleep is not sufficient to restore it completely; the stimulant powers being continually increased through the summer, when the heat begins to diminish a little, their irritability is so far exhausted that they cannot be roused; they then retire, and recruit their irritability by a sleep of several months. Their irritability being thus restored, becomes sensible of the warmth of spring; they come abroad, and perform all their functions with vigour. In the same manner plants sleep every night, at least the greater number of them; by which means, they in some degree recruit their irritability, exhausted by the light and heat of the day; they do not, however, completely recover it, and the increasing stimulus of heat before the end of the summer so exhausts it, that when the heat begins to diminish a little, it is not able to make the sap flow through the branches and leaves; in consequence of which the latter turn brown and drop off; but when the plant has been exposed to the cold for some months, with, at the same time, a diminished quantity of light during the long dark nights of winter, and days comparatively dark, its irritability becomes so much accumulated, that the gentle heat of spring excites it into action.

Arts and Sciences.

“Whoever makes two ears of
“corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of
“ground, where only one grew before, deserves better of
“mankind, and does more essential service to his country,
“than the whole race of fanatics and conquerors.”

SWIFT.

As the wording of a PATENT, may be to some of our readers a matter of Curiosity, we insert the following, in the exact form it was received from the Secretary of States office.

THE UNITED STATES,

To all whom these presents shall come—

GREETING:

WHEREAS, Oliver Evans of New-Castle county, in the state of Delaware, hath discovered an improvement in the manufacture of Flour and Meal, by the means of several machines and devices, by which grain may be raised from the ground, within or without the mill, to the uppermost story, and there distributed to the different apartments prepared for its reception, from whence it may descend by its own weight through the necessary screens and fans to the mill stone hoppers; and after it is ground into meal, the same may be raised to any upper floor in small separate parcels and exposed to the air, and there spread of any thickness, by which process it will be sufficiently dried and cooled for packing in the course of the operation, and may be immediately gathered to holes made through the floor over the bolting hopper, and thence descend through the bolting cloth

into the packing room; and also whereby grain or meal may be removed from one part of a building to another, either in an ascending, descending or horizontal direction, and all this by the force of the water or other power which moves the mill, without the aid of manual labor, but by the agency of an endless screw, and of an endless strap, with or without buckets, or of a rope or chain with buckets, revolving on pulleys, and with a machine called a hopper-boy, revolving horizontally: By means of which machines and devices the meal can be dried and cooled in so short a space of time, as to prevent any danger from fermentation, and at least one half of the persons heretofore employed in the manufacture of flour and meal can be spared, and the price of their labor saved to the miller at a very moderate expence, and with less waste of grain and meal than is usual in the present mode of conducting the business of a mill: THESE are therefore in pursuance of the act, entitled, “An act to

promote the progress of useful arts," to grant the said Oliver Evans, his heirs, administrators and assigns, for the term of fourteen years, the sole and exclusive right and liberty of using, and vending to others the said improvement, according to the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed. Given under my hand at the city of Philadelphia, this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the fifteenth.

Go: WASHINGTON.

By the President,

TH: JEFFERSON.

City of Philadelphia, Dec. 18, 1790.

I do hereby certify that the foregoing Letters Patent were delivered to me in pursuance of the act, entitled, "An act to promote the progress of useful arts, that I have examined the same, and find them conformable to the said act.

EDM. RANDOLPH,

Attorney general of the U. States.

Delivered to the within named Oliver Evans this seventh day of January, 1791.

TH: JEFFERSON.

An Account of a Species of CANTHARIS, found in Buck's County, Pennsylvania; including observations on its Medical Qualities. By ISAAC CHAPMAN, Physician.

TWO or three years ago, William Smith, an intelligent person in my neighbourhood, informed me, that one day, as he was at

work, he accidentally mashed an insect on his shoulder, which, in a short time, produced a complete vesication: and it appearing to be the insect here described, I was determined to gather some of them, and give them a trial in my practice; which, however, I neglected doing until last summer.

This insect has a very near resemblance, in outward form, to the Meloe (vesicatorius) alatus viridissimus nitens, antennis nigris, (Linn.) or Spanish Flies, as they are commonly called; but is rather smaller than even those brought from Spain, and of a very different color; the head is of a very light red, with black antennæ; the elytra, or wing cases, are black, margined with pale yellow, and a stripe of the same color extends along the middle of each of them; the tarsi have five articulations; the mouth is armed with jaws and furnished with palpi.

I found them in greatest number in potatoe patches; and when the potatoes are young they frequently devour all the green leaves: they are also found among beets and garden purslane, the leaves of both which plants they are very fond of.

In the summer of the year 1797, observing them so plentiful in my garden, that they nearly destroyed those vegetables for which they had a predilection, I determined to gather some of them, and try their medical qualities; and, accordingly, one afternoon I went out, and soon caught as many as, when dried, weighed about an ounce.

When I had dried them, Isacc Praul, one of the young gentlemen studying medicine with me, powdered five or six of them, and laid the powder on a plaster, about an inch and a half square, and ap-

plied them to his ankle, and in eight or nine hours they raised a very good blister; he observed they produced a very slight strangury.

Finding them, in this first trial, to answer my expectations in the fullest manner, I determined next to try them in some cases of disease where I thought blistering indicated; and from my notes the following observations are extracted.

1. A. W. aged 21 years, had been for two or three years much disordered with nervous symptoms; which sometimes produced slight paralysis of one arm and leg, for which he had been several times blistered with advantage. And this complaint now appearing in his arm, I, in the evening, applied a plaster of these flies to his wrist, and desired him to come to me in the morning. When he came in the morning, the blister had been cut and dressed with cabbage leaves, and, to my great satisfaction, I found the vesication had been more perfect than any the European flies had produced; and I found the water dropping from the dressing as he came to me. He said it produced no strangury. —The plaster was on about ten hours.

2. Not long after the above case, A. W.'s sister, aged 18, informed me she had been much afflicted with pain in her head, for which, among other things, I directed a blister to be drawn on the back of her neck; and the same plaster that had been on A. W.'s wrist was applied without any addition of flies; was on about eleven hours, and drew a very good blister.

3. M. C. aged 20. I applied plasters of these flies to her ankles, where they drew very good blisters; and a few evenings after, the same plasters, without any addition

of flies, were applied a little below her knees; but she being very delirious, was so uneasy that the nurse was induced to take them off four hours after putting them on, at which time she saw no appearance of vesication; but in the morning she was much surprised to find large blisters, filled with much water.

Those being the first cases in which I used these cantharides, I have noted them more particularly; since which I have used them in near one hundred cases as vesicatories, and in every trial I found their qualities equal, and rather superior, to that of the European cantharides; and they appeared to have full as much effect in relieving the symptoms and removing the diseases for which they were applied, as the European; and their effect on the system was the same, having, in several cases, produced a slight strangury; and the diseases in which I used them were various, as fevers, pleurisy, nervous diseases, &c.

Having determined the quality of this insect as a vesicatory, I wished to know if this quality pervaded the whole fly, or lay in a particular part; observing that internally the insect had a very different appearance from those bro't from Europe. In the thorax the muscles have a white appearance and in the abdomen of the dried insect is a hard white substance, about the bigness of a grain of wheat: this appears to be composed of a glutinous and oily matter, with particles of salt intermixed, and is divided into two parts: one part is very hard, round, and not so white as the other, and is situated in the upper and middle part of the abdomen; the other forms a leaf that envelopes the round part,

fills the lower part of the abdomen, and is very white. These, when powdered, appear like meal: and, when rubbed with water, form an emulsion that looks like milk.

4. After carefully removing the cuticle of three or four flies from the white substance in the abdomen, I powdered it, weighing about half a grain, and spread the powder on a plaster about the size of a pistareen, and applied it to the ankle of one of my students, which, in eight hours, raised a good blister.

5. I took the elytra of four or five flies, broke them to pieces by rubbing them between my thumb and fingers, when they appeared as light as dust, and did not weigh more than a quarter of a grain: this I spread on a plaster, nearly as large as a pistareen, and applied it to my own ankle, which, in nine hours, raised a good blister.

6. Joseph Wilson, one of my students, applied about half a grain of their legs, unpowdered, on a plaster nearly as large as a pistareen, to his ankle, and in eight or nine hours they drew a good blister.

From these experiments it appears that every part of the insect is endowed with an equal, or nearly equal degree of their quality; they likewise show their great power, as about one quarter of a grain was sufficient to produce a good blister, as large as a pistareen; and I have no doubt, had the same plaster, without any addition of flies, been re-applied, it would have drawn, repeatedly, three or four blisters.

I have not given them internally; but from their similarity of effect to those brought from Europe, when outwardly applied, I think there can be no doubt of their hav-

ing the same operation when administered inwardly.

This insect must be a very valuable addition to the materia medica of the United States: and if the attention of physicians, and the inhabitants of the country can be sufficiently turned towards them, they will, in a few years, take place of those brought from Europe; and I have no doubt but a sufficient quantity of them can be gathered, at a very moderate expence, to supply the United States, if they are to be found in as great numbers in other parts as in my neighbourhood.

They appeared, last summer, in such numbers, in my garden, (which is a small one), that, with very little trouble or time spent, I could have gathered a pound of them at least.

To point out the method in which they may be gathered, killed and dried, I will relate the practice I pursued.

I took with me into my garden an earthen mug that would contain a quart; in this I put the flies as I caught them in my hand: as they seldom attempt to make use of their wings to fly, nor could they creep up the sides of the mug, it contained them with safety.— Finding them very tenacious of life, living several days after the heads were completely bruised, I set the vessel containing them in boiling water, which, in a few minutes, deprived them of life.

When killed, I laid them on wrapping paper, and exposed them to the rays of the sun, which, in two or three days, dried them sufficiently. Perhaps, if they were dried in an airy place, in the shade, more of their medical qualities might be retained; for, undoubtedly part evaporates in drying, as

very pungent volatile effluvia arise ably employed in that business; from them, as appeared on placing and as cantharides bear a high price, an ounce of them on my parlor frequently from ten to sixteen dollars the pound by retail, they will window to dry: there soon arose from them such acrid, disagreeable be an object worthy the attention effluvia, as occasioned a very pungent, prickling sensation in my nose; and I felt a considerable degree of uneasy sensation in my head, which made it necessary to remove them out of the room.

They might be dried in the open air, provided they be kept from the dews and rain; but they should be kept out of bed-rooms as long as any effluvia arise from them.

These cantharides are certainly worthy the attention of physicians, on the common potatoe tops, in their medical qualities being equal to that of those brought from Europe; and, as far as I can judge from repeated trials of them, superior. As vesicatories, they are more certain in their operation than any I have procured from the apothecaries' shops; and they may be procured at a cheaper rate; and, being a production of our own country, a regular supply may always be had, notwithstanding foreign wars and an interrupted commerce.

[Judge Prentiss, of Virginia, has discovered an insect possessed of similar properties, with the above, on the common potatoe tops, in his garden, in the month of June; he found them difficult to gather, as upon the approach of the hand, they sunk upon the earth, and hid themselves in its interstices; he caused the earth to be broken up, and presently filled a glass with them; one of these insects crept upon the hand of the boy who carried the glass, he struck and crushed it, the next day a complete vesication was formed.]—(Editor.)

RE-MANUFACTURE OF PAPER.

A COMPANY has just been established in London, for the purpose of extracting every kind of ink, printed or written, from paper of every sort, and re-manufacturing it in the usual way. Such an invention, which has long been a great desideratum, promises to be of considerable benefit to the public, by converting to use, the immense mass of waste paper, which is every where to be found! and thus, we hope, reduce the price of this most useful article, which has of late risen to such an extra-

To people residing in the country, the knowledge of this insect and its qualities must be of great advantage, as it will enable them to gather, in their own gardens and fields, one of the most useful and powerful medicines in the materia medica. With a little attention, they can not only gather sufficient for their own use, but to supply the cities and towns; and if they shall be found in as great abundance throughout Buck's county as in my neighborhood, sufficient may be gathered in that county to supply one half the United States.

As no difficulty attends gathering them, children may be profit-

vagant height as to impede very materially the advancement of literature. A patent has been granted for this discovery:

Paper already printed on, is now regularly bought in at rag shops of foreign countries, to be re-manufactured by the paper-makers. Newspapers, old books, unsaleable books, can all be reduced to a white pulp by the process of Madame Masion.

It is thus described in a continental journal: Choose paper of similar hues to be used together. To one hundred weight of paper pour five hundred weight of boiling water. Stir it continually with indented paddles, until the whole is reduced to a pulp. Drain off the water through an opening covered with flannel. Pour on fresh boiling water, and repeat the stirring with incessant industry. Such of the component parts of the printer's ink as are not soluble in water, will sink to the bottom of the vat gradually, and the pulp will assume a whiter appearance, and may be removed in shallow parts to be submitted to the usual process of manufacture. This fortunate discovery will be the grand defence of posterity against superfluous and tedious books.

The quantity of paper stuff may in another manner be increased. Instead of making tinder from rags, it might be made as in France, from the agaric of the ash.

The fungus is sliced thin, dried, beaten with a hammer until it becomes very elastic, and boiled in water impregnated with salt-petre. In this state it readily catches fire from the spark of a flint, and is sold very cheap at the shops by the name of Amadou. If this substance were easily to be had, the rags now burnt for tinder might be preserved.

To the Editor of the NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

Washington, 1st Dec. 1801.

SIR,

PERHAPS nothing would tend more to benefit this city, and the nation at large, than that the Seat of the General Government should be the depositary of the Arts and Sciences:—With this impression, I have sometimes speculated on fanciful improvements, and imagined the President's house converted into a National Museum, where, as in Paris and London, a National Institute might be established, and lectures read. I must observe, that this plan could be established at no great expence, in comparison with the importance of the object. The lecturers might receive 1000 dollars a year each from admission fees, (which however should be so small, as only to keep out the idle and profligate, and not oppress those who seek information) and if inadequate to the professor's salary, the deficiency might be supplied from the public treasury. Such speculations, however glad I might be to see realized, are attended with difficulties, which do not obstruct the following plan I propose, is to lay out about 50 acres of land for a Botanic Garden, in this city, in the following manner:

1st. A Linnæan Garden, divided into three parts, viz. herbaceous—shrubs and trees—each plant to be arranged according to the class, order, genus and species, beginning with the first class, and

proceeding regularly to the last class of cryptogamia.

In each division, each plant should be numbered, corresponding with a number in the catalogue; the class and order; the generic and specific name.

Wherever a genus contains herbs and shrubs, or trees and shrubs, a mark should be placed in its proper order in the Herbarium and Fruticetum, referring from one to the other; and so also in the Arboretum, to shew the regular continuation of the system, and in like manner, wherever in the Herbarium, any class or order is omitted, as not containing any herb, or any herb not hardy enough for the open air, a mark should be fixed to its proper place, to shew why it is omitted.

In the Arboretum, which should form a screen of about 5 or 6 perches, with a broad gravel way in the centre, and have the grass kept as fine as a bowling-green. The trees should be planted at from 20 to 30 feet apart: they should consist of every native tree which can be procured; foreign ones also should be added, (and they should be carefully distinguished;) two of any choice or delicate species should be planted, least one fails; the intermediate spaces might be filled with fir, larch, elm, laurel, &c. for shelter, which should be cut away when they come to interfere with the Linnæan plants, always taking care that the nurseries be as distinct in appearance as possible from the species they are planted to protect.

Tho' *Linnaeus*, *Aiton*, &c. do not notice varieties in general, I should recommend, that in this garden, every variety, even those that are merely seminal, should be arranged in their proper places.

This garden would be calculated for the scientific botanist, who studies plants scientifically.

2. The Cattle Garden.

The cattle garden, or Pecudarium, should consist of five divisions, viz.

1. Sheep divisions, or Hortus Ovinus.

2. Horned cattle division, or Hortus Bovinus.

3. Horse division, or Hortus Equinus.

4. Goat division, or Hortus Hircinus.

5. Swine division, or Hortus Suinus.

Each of these should be laid out in regular beds, with alleys three feet wide between each, and a gravel walk in the centre, across the beds. On one side the walk should be arranged, in Linnæan order, all plants which the animal to which the division is appropriated, is fond of eating, and which are wholesome food for it, and also all plants which it is not fond of eating, tho' not unwholesome. On the opposite side of the walk, all plants which the same animal will eat, but are injurious to it, and likewise all which it refuses to eat, whether injurious or not.

The herbaceous plants & shrubs should be kept in each arrangement distinct, whereby an useful shelter will in many parts be afforded.

Every plant should be numbered, as before described, and if a native the letter N. should be added.

3. The Hay Garden.

The next should be the meadow division, which should contain all plants of which hay can be made, arranged according to their times of being fit for cutting; placing on one side of the walk

those that are valuable, and on the other those that are least useful for the scythe.

These Hay and Cattle Gardens would serve to instruct the practical husbandman; he will at once see every plant, shrub and weed which will grow in this climate; what are useful and what otherwise for each animal; he will learn how to weed his meadows and pastures; how to select the hay seeds which should be sown together, and what weeds on his grounds he should be most anxious to prevent feeding; and the most illiterate man would be capable of instruction from these, by being told what is the description he looks at.

Catalogues should be prepared for each division, with a short account of the qualities of each plant, and a reference to the authors who treat of it; a complete collection of which authors should be kept in a library attached to the garden.

A Meadow Garden, to be laid out in a separate part of the ground, where there should be plats of all the hay grasses, quite distinct and sufficiently large to mow, so as to make experiments for assorting those grasses together, which require equal length of time to make into hay, and to save the seeds of each distinct, for sale or curiosity.

4. *The Esculent Garden.*

The next garden will be the Esculent one, or Escarium, which should contain every plant which furnishes food for man, arranged in the following divisions:

1. Those whose roots furnish food, wholly or principally.
2. Those whose stalks or leaves ditto.
3. Those whose flowers ditto.
4. Those whose seeds ditto.

And for this Garden like numbers and catalogues should be prepared, and the various modes and seasons of culture noted.

5. *The Dyer's Garden.*

Wherein all plants which afford any assistance in dying colors, should be arranged, according to the colors they dye, with similar numbers, and catalogues.

6. A Garden of Saxatile, or rock plants.
7. One for creepers and climbers.
8. for bog and water plants.
9. for marine plants.
10. Should contain a separate collection of all varieties of every tree, shrub and herb.
11. The Nursery—where the propagation of all the choicest kinds, should be attended to, and the different modes of layering, grafting, inoculating, &c. exhibited for public instruction.

A professor should give lectures on Botany in general, and separate lectures on the Cattle and Hay Gardens, for the instruction of farmers.

Similar lectures to be given on the Garden for Dyer's use, and for the purpose of extending practical knowledge; in husbandry, samples, seeds and plants, when they can be spared, should be given away.

The lectures on Botany should be delivered during the season when the generality of plants are in flower, the better to demonstrate the sexual system.

A Hortus Siccus should be formed, and contain all the plants which can be procured.

It would be well if branching from this institution, students could be sent to different parts of the United States to explore its vegetable products: the collection of plants might hereafter be extended to the Green and Hot-house assortments, until which time the Hortus Siccus and drawings must answer the purposes of curiosity and instruction. A part of the ground might be set apart for experiments in ploughing, and ascertaining the excellence or defects of the various ploughs, drill machines, &c. Such a plan would probably be assisted and encouraged by all who are desirous of promoting the Agriculture, Arts, or Manufactures of our country.

I remain Sir, your's, &c.

* * * *

No 6

Arts and Sciences.

“Whoever makes two ears of
“corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of
“ground, where only one grew before, deserves better of
“mankind, and does more essential service to his country,
“than the whole race of fanatics and conquerors.”

SWIFT.

P A T E N T.

TO MAKE LEATHER FROM LEATHER CUTTINGS.

Specification of the Patent granted to quantity of size as will give it the
Mr. SAMUEL HOOPER, for ma- fine texture and quality wanted.—
nufacturing from Leather Cuttings, The pulp being prepared, it must
Sc. and Whit-leather, a Leather be put into a chest or tub, and
for covering coaches, Sc. and for worked on brass or iron wire
making Boxes of various kinds, and moulds, and made to any degree
other articles, Mouldings, and other of thickness the different articles
ornaments, for Rooms; and for Bind- of the manufacture may require.—
ing of Books; and for making paper The pulp being ready to work, it
of various sorts. must be put into the moulds, and
then, with a hand-screw press sus-
pended in a frame over a table,

THE process and method for pressed sufficiently to separate the
manufacturing a leather, for co- water from the pulp, in order to
vering the fronts, backs, sides, and deliver it free from the mould;
tops, of coaches, chariots, post- which done, lay each piece, as it
chaises, sedan-chairs, and trunks, is made, between a kind of blan-
ketting, or felting. This being
done, put it in an upright strong
press, and press it with such force
as to leave it as free from water as
possible; when pressed as dry as
you can, take it immediately out,
and spread it flat on the ground,
or on stages made fit for the pur-
pose. As soon as it is dry it must
be again put into the press, and
pressed with great force, to give it
a smooth and even surface; and
should the second pressing not be

For some purposes a
surface of great smoothness is re-
quired; and, in this case, mix
with the pulp in the engine such a

sufficient to give it that even face necessary, then put each piece between metal plates and re-press it, or run it through iron or brass rollers, which finishes the operation.

The process for manufacturing the leather cuttings, shavings, or parings of leather, for binding-books, is the same, in every respect, as above described for making the coverings for the fronts, backs, sides, and tops of coaches, &c. leaving out the size. The process for manufacturing the leather cuttings, shavings, or parings of leather, for making band, hat, and other boxes, waiters, and tea-trays, ink-stands, and ink-pots, snuff and tobacco boxes, and other things, such as mouldings, cornices, ceilings, and other ornaments for rooms, is the same as above described for making the covering for the fronts, backs, sides, and tops of coaches, &c. except that when the leather cuttings, shavings, or parings of leather, are reduced to a pulp, as before described, the water must be drained from them, and then mixed with the pulp a strong size; this will form a kind of paste, or soft dough, which, from its softness and yielding quality, may be moulded into any form. The process for manufacturing the leather cuttings of leather, for making brown paper, is to put to the leather cuttings, &c. a fourth part or more of junk, or hemp, with a little fine clay, which will give it a smoothness and strength; these materials are to be put together into the engine, and beat till reduced to a proper pulp. The mode of working is the same as commonly practised for making brown paper. The process for manufacturing the leather cuttings, shavings, or parings of leather for making whited brown paper, is the same as that for making brown paper as above described, except that, instead of junk, or hemp, the same quantity of the coarsest rags must be substituted, leaving out the clay.

The process for manufacturing the leather cuttings, shavings, and parings of leather, for making from white-leather, paper for drawing, and printing of copper plates, is to add to the cuttings, shavings, and parings of leather, including whit-leather, three fourths or more of fine rags. These must be put into the engine, and beat to a fine pulp, and, to make it sufficiently tough and firm, use such quantity of size as is necessary for that purpose; the size may be mixed with the pulp in the engine, or after the paper is made, in the usual way. —The method of making it is the same as commonly practised for making paper.

No. 1.

THE MEANS OF PRESERVING THE HEALTH OF POPULOUS CITIES.

By a Citizen of Washington.

THOSE speculations of the human mind which tend either to promote the health, comfort, or happiness of men, have in all ages met the approbation of the wise and good; while the sophisms, and metaphysical subtelties of abstruse philosophy, however amusing to those who follow them, are deservedly ridiculed by men of active benevolence and industry.

The confined sphere in which each individual can move in society, the short duration of his existence, and the incalculable events which are continually interfering to imbitter life, and warp him from

the path of honor and humanity; make it necessary that he should endeavor to lay up such a store of consolatory reflections, and beneficial acts, as will satisfy his mind of the utility of his being, and the purity of his intentions. When, to the long catalogue of accidents and infirmities, to which the human frame is subject, he adds the effects of those innumerable poisons which have their origin from the manufacturies and filth of crowded society;—When he reflects on the pestilential autumnal fevers, which annually depopulate our cities, and carry misery to the hearts of thousands who are innocent and estimable; he must see the necessity, and the duty which is imposed upon him, of examining into the cause, and counteracting their baneful influence. Placed in a city, designated as the metropolis of the United States, and, which may become the Emporium of America; it is impossible to avoid anticipating the time when its population will be large, its manufactures numerous, and its local diseases many and distressing: situated in a climate and latitude which subjects it to long droughts, and burning heats, it cannot be expected to escape those dreadful ravages which have been experienced even in colder regions, unless superior care and attention are paid to the preservation of the salubrious air, and pure water.

It is of much consequence to the prosperity of the City of Washington, that every precaution which wisdom and experience has devised, should be adopted, to prevent the rise, or stop the progress of local disorders; and that the minds of its citizens be kept continually alive to this great object,

The purity of the air, as essential to life, is an object of such serious magnitude as to claim the first attention of those who fix upon the site of a town: Its present state, the changes it may undergo from population, and the stagnation usually experienced in close built cities, with the most likely means of ventilation or restoration, when contaminated by putrefaction, are the objects we shall attend to in this essay.

Pure unmixed respirable air is never met with in the atmosphere. We inhale a strange mixture of the poisonous, and the salubrious: the atmosphere being a compound of all which the mineral and vegetable world give out on putrefaction, and decomposition. Air the most highly qualified to support human life is noxious to vegetables, and destructive to many of the insect tribe; all creation having the faculty of selecting that portion which is necessary to its existence. The different appetites (if the word may be used) which animated nature has for the various portions of the atmosphere, conduces to the support and preservation of all.—The inflammable, dephlogisticated and putrefactive airs, so injurious to man, when he is compelled to respire them, are the source of health and vigor to insects, and to vegetation; they alone enter into the composition of the plant, while respirable air is discharged*. In

* It is a well known circumstance, that the air inhaled by plants is widely different from that which they perspire; and, that air vitiated by the respiration of animals depriving it of the oxygen, is restored to its pristine purity, by the inhalation and respiration of vegetables. On the decay of vegetables, they are found to leave but a very small proportion of their bulk or weight of earth; the principal part of their substance consisting of water, carbonic acid, or fixed

situations where the atmosphere has a large portion of vital air in its composition, we observe the animals which live in it to be healthy and vigorous, while the vegetable productions appear weak and half starved. This diminutive vegetation I am persuaded is not from the cold, but the small quantity of the air arising from putrefaction; for, in all situations where the putrifaactive matter abounds, we find a luxuriance of vegetation. Decaying animal and vegetable matter, which yield large quantities of the carbonic, and inflammable air, are all excellent manures, in dry and salubrious situations; while lime and the alkaline salts, have the same effect on soils which are composed chiefly of vegetable matters, by combining with the sulphur and disengaging the inflammable air.

On this respirability of the different gasses, by the animal and vegetable creation, appears to depend the support and continuance of the vital principle; it seems one of these efficient causes, which known must forever claim the adoration of rational men. Essential therefore it must be, to plant trees, in situations likely to abound with airs arising from putrifying substances. Independent of their quality of purifying the air, they are

air, inflammable air and light. All these airs, which enter into the composition of plants, will be found unfit for the support of animal life, the oxygen or vital air having been expelled by the leaves, which seem to perform the same service to the vegetable, as the lungs do to the animal machine.—The inflammable air of vegetables forms the flame when burning: When pure it is transparent, but mixed with the other species of air it forms smoke, and is decomposed in the form of foot. It is extremely noxious to animals, but from its levity, seldom dangerous, except in close rooms.

farther desirable for the shade, and lively beauties they afford in a season, when nature seems expiring under a vertical sun. Let then every one who possesses a lot in this city plant trees; and thus contribute to the health of the citizens while he ornaments the metropolis of the American empire.

ON THE MANUFACTURING OF WOOLLEN CLOTH.

IT is to be lamented that so little attention has been paid in this country to the manufacturing of Woollen Cloth; and likewise to raising of sheep. These animals are undoubtedly more profitable to farmers than any other; they command the best pay; and from their wool we may manufacture cloth equal in quality to that, for which we have depended on European manufactures.

To make good cloth, farmers should be more attentive to their sheep, and not sell off their best lambs. Sheep should never be yarded with cattle; they should be kept in good flesh that the wool may be lively, and fed in a rack so constructed, that the feed and chaff cannot fall from the hay into the wool for those essentially injure it.

After sheep are washed they should not be shorn in less than 6 days, that the animal oil may have time to penetrate the pores of the wool; this oil preserves the wool alive and keeps it pliable.

In this country suitable attention has not been paid to the sorting of wool; in European manufactories the fleece is divided into five or six sorts from fine to coarse.—The best wool grows from the kidneys over the shoulder to the neck

—this should be used for the finest piece of cloth; the remainder should be divided for the various uses for which it may be designed. By thus sorting wool there will be no waste; but by mixing fine and coarse in the same piece, the cloth cannot be dressed handsome. All coarse ends should be cut off, if they be spun and wove into cloth, no color can be impressed on it either clear or even, for fine and coarse will not equally receive any colors.

After wool is sorted it should be carefully pulled apart, and all nobs be taken out—when it is well picked, one pound of soft fat or hogslard to seven pounds of wool, should be well mixed. After it is rendered soft and pliable by the grease it should be well broke with cards, then again pulled apart, and well mixed together. Let one person spin the wool, that the yarn be equally wrought, the filling should be spun with the wheel cross banded. Let the wool be kept clean from dirt or lint, while spinning, and cleanse the yarn before it is wove. Avoid old harnesses in weaving, for their lint, &c. essentially injure the cloth—be careful to beat equally, for if one part of a fink beat closer than the other the cloth will cockle—to avoid this it would be well also to weave each skein by itself—make a good selvage and trim as you weave. If all knots are not cut off with shears before the cloth is full—ed they are picked out with tweezers by the clothier, leaving holes in the cloth which injure it.

When cloth is made in conformity to these directions there is no danger of its working bad in the mill; it will not cockle but be dressed neatly. If a number of hands be employed in spinning a

piece you may expect the cloth will cockle in the mill; and such can never appear decently. If wool be not properly manufactured by the cards, wheel, and loom, it is impossible for any clothier to dress it even decently. All cloths that are not to be fulled, should be spun from fine wool, well mixed, or they will not equally receive colors.

People would do well to make their cloth earlier in the season than usual. September and October are the most favorable months for dressing cloth. It is much better to be dressed in warm weather than in cold.

Many of our farmers will sell their wool, and buy foreign cloth for common wear. This wool is exported to Europe, there manufactured, brought back and sold here at an extravagant price. Thus for want of good economy, their cloathing costs double the sum it otherwise would.

If those directions are followed, permanent colors chosen, and the clothier does his duty, American cloths will be elegant and durable and the farmers handsomely rewarded for their trouble.

NEW PROCESS

For Tinning Copper and other Vessels in a durable manner.

By M. BUSCHENDORF, of Leipzig.*

THAT copper and brass vessels cannot be used with safety in cooking victuals, or for holding articles of food, and particularly those which contain acids, is well known. It is also well known that the tinning applied in the

* From "Journal für Fabrik, Manufactur, und Handlung," October, 1799.

usual manner is not durable, being soon worn away by cleaning, and on that account must be frequently removed. Some, therefore, have proposed enamelling for kitchen utensils of copper; which, indeed, would answer exceedingly well; but, unfortunately, enamel is too dear, and readily breaks when the vessel receives the least blow.

The following process for tinning is attended with no danger from poisonous ingredients, as no lead is used in it; the tinning too, is exceedingly durable, adds strength to the copper vessel, and secures it from the action of acids much longer than the common tinning. When the vessel has been prepared and cleaned in the usual manner, it must be roughened on the inside by being beat on a rough anvil, in order that the tinning may hold better, and be more intimately connected with copper. The process of tinning must then be begun with perfectly pure grained tin, having an addition of sal-ammoniac instead of the common colophonium. Over this tinning, which must cover the copper in an even and uniform manner throughout, a second harder coat must be applied, as the first forms only a kind of medium for connecting the second with the copper. For this second tinning you employ grained tin mixed with zinc in the proportion of two to three, which must be applied also with sal-ammoniac smooth and even, so that

† Articles that would come high when made singly, may be afforded at a low rate when manufactured on an extensive scale. Cooking utensils lined with a vitrified glazing, are now commonly sold in many shops in London, and at a moderate price. It would be as reasonable to object to the use of earthen ware or china, because they may be broken by blows, as to make this an objection against the use of glazed kettles.

the lower stratum may be entirely covered with it.

This coating, which by the addition of the zinc, becomes pretty hard and solid, is then to be hammered with a smoothing hammer, after it has been properly rubbed and scoured with chalk and water, by which it becomes more solid, and acquires a smooth compact surface.

Vessels and utensils may be tinned in this manner on both sides. In this case, after being exposed to a sufficient heat, they must be dipped in the fluid tin, by which means both sides will be tinned at the same time.

As this tinning is exceedingly durable, and has a beautiful color, which it always retains, it may be employed for various kinds of metal instruments and vessels which it may be necessary to secure from rust.

METHOD OF CLEARING LAND OF WEEDS.

SIR,

OBSERVING the proposed plan of your Magazine, to admit hints for IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE, give me leave to mention a mistake, that I have often observed farmers to fall into, very much to the prejudice of their crops, their own loss, and that of the public. The mistake which I refer to, is that in their own language, "*some lands are so natural to some kind of weeds, that there is no means of getting clear of them,*" and therefore they remain satisfied under that notion, and submit year after year, to their lands being over-run with weeds, and their crops choaked, and smothered, in so destructive a manner, as to produce but half the quantity they otherwise would have done.

I entered upon some lands many years ago, that were remarkable for having the crops always full of wild hemp, docks, and several other kinds of weeds, which the former occupier supposed "*were natural to the land*," as he called it, and could not be extirpated, tho' he sometimes made fallows and sowed turnips. As soon as I had got off my first crop of corn early in the autumn, I ploughed the land over, and reduced it very fine with the roll and harrow, by which means I set great part of the seed of the weeds that were in the soil at liberty, and by thus setting them a growing, there sprung up an unusually large crop of them. After some time, when I perceived no fresh ones coming up, I ploughed the land over again, and treated it as before. It then lay till spring, by which time there was no appearance of another luxuriant crop of different sorts of weeds.

In the spring, the land was again ploughed two or three times, at proper intervals, and each time treated as above described; till the whole soil, as far as the plough marked, was so pulverised, that the whole of it would have passed through a sieve. The land was then manured and sowed with turnips, which proved a very excellent crop. After this crop was eat off, in the subsequent spring, the land was ploughed, and treated as before, and sowed a second time with turnips; for, when the land has been long subject to weeds, and the soil is full of seeds, with every endeavor, they cannot all be made to vegetate the first year. However, by this method, which I have frequently practised, the land has been put into such a state, *that all the seeds which lay within the reach of the plough might vegetate, and, conse-*

quently, the land has at length become exhausted of them. By this means, I am clear, from repeated experience, that every species of weeds, may be extirpated from the land, and that it will not be afterwards subject to them, unless, indeed, some stragglers should be suffered to go to seed, and by that means produce a future crop; to prevent which, some attention, and a very small expence, is required.

It is surprising to what a great depth in the ground the seeds of weeds will sink, in time, by the pores of the earth, opened, (as I should suppose) by frosts and droughts; and also, to what a length of time they will lie in that state, and yet vegetate when they are brought within the influence of the air, and the soil is put in a proper state for them!

I had a piece of land some years ago, which, when ploughed, was very subject to a weed, well known to most farmers, by the name of *Redlock*; which I entirely cleared, by the means I have here described. About twenty years afterwards, it being wet in some parts, and subject to springs, I caused it to be hollow-drained, and by going much lower with the spade, than the plough had ever reached, disturbed and raised up some of the seeds, which had probably lain there secure for ages: the consequence was, that by the sides of the drains, the redlock came up again, much thicker than it had ever done before. I recollect, upon ploughing up a piece of old turf, which had not been ploughed for more than forty years, on examining the soil, finding many of the seeds of redlock and other weeds, as found as if they had deposited there only the season before; and the succeeding crop from

the piece was full of those weeds and continued to be so till I had exhausted them by the means above-mentioned.

When land has been long subject to docks, and has afterwards been treated as above, and laid down for a few years, many young ones will possibly spring up; for they take the longest time before they all vegetate, of any weeds with which I am acquainted. Particular attention should be paid that none are suffered to seed, and the land, if they abound much, had better be ploughed again: if, however, but few appear, they may be easily drawn with a set staff, and the best time for performing that business, is after a frost, or in the summer after much rain; as they then come up the easiest; care should be taken, that no part of the root remains behind, as from a small part, a fresh dock will arise.

I think it no bad husbandry, upon land proper for turnips, to take two succeeding crops of these very useful roots, for winter food. The second crop is procured at a small expence of culture, the land improved thereby, and it receives a more perfect cleaning. The first crop, in that case, may be sown later, to be eat off after the other which was first sown; this will give more time for working the land for the purpose of letting out the seeds and exhausting the weeds, that are in the soil. The second crop may be sown earlier, for eating off at the beginning of the winter; as little time and management will be necessary to prepare the land for sowing.

It is frequently a practice with some farmers, after they have laid their lands down to grass, if many docks should spring up, in order

to get rid of them, to let them grow and shed their seed; as after that period, many of them will die, especially if they are arrived to a considerable size. In case the lands are not to be broke up any more, this may not be a bad way, as the seeds will not grow, till after the lands are ploughed again; but whenever they are ploughed again, though it should be many years afterwards, yet the seeds will then inevitably grow, and produce a plentiful crop; and it will afterwards require some time and pains to get the soil clear of them. I recollect a circumstance occurring some years ago, which may serve, in some measure, to confirm what I have here advanced: In my own garden there was a grass-plot, in the middle of which grew a cherry-tree, which happened to die, the grass-plot was dug up in the spring, and planted with kidney-beans: however, to my surprize, a fine crop of early turnips succeeded; and upon digging it over in the following spring, another crop of turnips came, and so on for several years: with this difference, that the crops every year became weaker, till they finally disappeared. I was at first much at a loss to account for so curious an appearance, till I recollected, that about seven or eight years before, I had a few turnips of a particular sort, which I had a strong desire to propagate.

Having saved some of them for seed, when nearly ripe, I cut, and tied them up in a bundle, and hung the bundle upon the cherry-tree to dry. Through some neglect, however, when I came to look for it, I found, to my mortification, that the birds had eat, and picked out, all my seed; a part of which, I have no doubt, having been scattered upon the grass plot, produced the crop of turnips I thus had the benefit of so many years afterwards.

I am, &c. AN OLD FARMER.

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Arts and Sciences.

“Whoever makes two ears of
“corn, or two blades of grass, to grow upon a spot of
“ground, where only one grew before, deserves better of
“mankind, and does more essential service to his country,
“than the whole race of fanatics and conquerors.”

SWIFT.

PATENT.

FOR AN IRON BRIDGE.

The following specification, and account of the proposed IRON BRIDGE over the Thames, will, we trust, at this period, (when it is said that the two first servants of the American People, are equally anxious to benefit the City of Washington, and patronize the erection of a Bridge across the Potomak) be useful to many, interesting to most, and entertaining to all our readers.

ROWLAND BURDON,

Has enrolled the specification of a patent for his invention of a certain mode or manner of making, uniting, and applying, cast-iron blocks, to be substituted in lieu of key-stones in the construction of arches; the said cast-iron blocks being kept in their proper position, and made to abut against each other, and to support any incumbent structure, by means of wrought-iron bars, and wrought or cast-iron braces affixed to their sides, and passing horizontally between ribs composed of the said cast-iron blocks. The invention, consequently, consists in applying iron, or other metallic compo-

sitions, to the purpose of constructing arches, upon the same principle as stone is now employed, by a sub-division into blocks easily portable, answering to the key-stones of a common arch, which being brought to bear on each other, gives them all the firmness of the solid stone-arch, whilst, by the great vacuities in the blocks, and their respective distances in their lateral position, the arch becomes infinitely lighter than that of stone, and, by the tenacity of the metal, the parts are so intimately connected, that the accurate calculation of the extrados and intrados, so necessary in stone-arches of magnitude, is rendered of much less consequence. The block of cast-iron is five feet in depth, four inches in thickness, having three arms, and making a part of a circle or ellipsis; the middle arm is two feet in length, and the other two are in proportion. On each side of the arms are grooves (two-thirds of an inch deep, and three inches broad) for the purpose of receiving malleable

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or bar-iron; and in each arm are two bolt-holes. The blocks being united with each other in ribs, and the ribs connected and supported latterly by hollow tubes, six feet long, and four inches in diameter, the whole becomes one mass, having the property of key-stones cramped together.

The blocks and tubes above specified, have been used in the construction of the arch of the great bridge lately erected by Mr. Burdon, across the river Wear, at Wearmouth, near Sunderland. The arch of that bridge is a segment of a circle, whose chord or span is 236 feet, its versed sine or height 34 feet, and its breadth 32 feet, consisting of six ribs.

NOTE. The year 1794 having proved very destructive to bridges, in Europe, many ingenious men were induced to bring forward plans, to prevent the effect of severe frosts, succeeded by rapid thaws. The following plan proposed by James Gordon, seem most to merit public attention, as uniting simplicity, cheapness, and durability, with an easy mode of erection in situations where it might be found difficult, if not impracticable, to build other bridges.

The great cause of damage hath hitherto arisen, from the piers being continually weakened and impaired by the action of the water, sheets of ice, floods, &c. To avoid these, Mr. Jordan proposes to derive his support from above. His plan is to support two parallel elliptic curves, across the intended site, formed of cast or wrought iron, and springing from sufficient abutments, and attach the bridge to these curves, by means of wrought iron suspending bars, at any height from the water that may be required—where more than one spar is required, Mr. J. proposes that a continuity of curves or arches be erected, upon intermediate piers. On navigable rivers a draw bridge may be made in the centre, of the suspended one.

Bridges so built may, with safety, be the length of any of those built on former principles. There may be two or more suspending ribs, erected in a line, where the river is too wide for one rib to span over it; but in this case, it will be necessary to erect a pier, to receive the ends of the two ribs, at their meeting; this pier,

however, will not be liable to any stress from the bridge, more than a perpendicular pressure, and will not require therefore to be of a thickness to interfere with the passage of the water underneath. As the bridges thus constructed, may be longer than those so built heretofore, of course the distance between the buttresses and the intermediate pier, or between pier and pier, may be greater than heretofore.

Bridges built upon Mr. J's plan, possess many advantages; they require less time to execute, and are not subject to the interruption of tides—they may be erected at less expence—they are not liable to decay, and may be repaired with greater certainty and facility, and at a smaller expence—they are not so subject to accidents, and may be of any extent as well in length as width.

Mr. Nash has invented an Iron Bridge of a new and improved construction. The arch is formed by hollow boxes, of four sides, with a flat bottom; the sides form the arch joints of the bridge, and are diminished, so as to tend towards the centre of the circle. When these boxes, or frames, are put together, side by side, they form the arch of the bridge, the joints of which have a solid bearing throughout, like those of stone bridges.

The boxes are afterwards filled with clay, or sand, or gravel, or gravel mixed with lime, or rough stone, or rough stone masonry, or bricks, or free-stone, or any other substance, so that when filled, the arch is one solid body, cased with iron.

The boxes may be of cast iron, or of wrought iron; or may be cast, rolled, or hammered, in flat plates, and framed and put together.

They may be cast without bottoms, and the loose bottoms put in; or they may be cast with bottoms; or they may be used without bottoms, or filled up, and be boarded, or plated, over at top, and the road filled in; or the boxes may be formed of a succession of arches, with flanches, forming the arch joints, and filled up in the spandils, or not filled up; or they may be formed of hollow cylinders, with flanches.

The arch joints may have sheet lead, or any other composition, placed between them, to fill up the uneven surfaces of the iron, and prevent the pressure of iron against iron.

The arch joints, or flanchings, may be screwed together; or stubbs, or tenants, and fitted with correspondent holes, mortices, and grooves, may be cast in the plates themselves, and fit into each other.

[Editor.]

The skirting, or kirb, which keeps in the ground, maybe cast, or framed, with the boxes; or be cast separate, and put on, or may be omitted.

When two, three, or more arches are put together, the spandrils, or spaces, between the arches, are formed by hollow spandrils of wrought iron, or cast iron, and framed, or cast, as before mentioned; and may, or may not, be filled up solid, as the boxes of the arches before described. These hollow spandrils may be cylindrical, triangular, quadrangular, or polyangular.

The piers of these bridges are formed like the boxes, hollow, and may be filled in solid, or otherwise, and may be of plate iron, except wrought or cast, and put together, or framed; or they may be cast in one piece;—may be in form cylindrical, triangular, quadrangular, or polyangular.

The piers, formed of hollow bodies of iron, are attached to the bed of the river, by hollow plates, nailed to the ground by piles of plate iron, grooved, rebated, or dovetailed, into each other; and may be cast with the hollow frames, forming the piers, or be fastened to them.

The dam is also formed hollow by piles of plate iron, grooved, rebated, and dovetailed into each other; which, when fixed into each other, form a hollow box, and when inserted into the bed of the river, make a dam for the pier; and when the pier is built, are driven into the bed of the river, and make a box of dove-tail piles, inclosing the ground on which the pier stands, and securing it from being undermined by the water passing through the arch.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE INTENDED IRON BRIDGE, CONSISTING OF A SINGLE ARCH OF SIX HUNDRED FEET SPAN.

NOTHING tends so much to promote the improvement of a state as the establishment of an easy and uninterrupted communication thro' all its districts. It has therefore been a leading object with every well-wisher of his country, to render the general intercourse as perfect and convenient as possible.

It is an amusing task to trace the progress of art; from the rude efforts of the savage, in his unassisted

state, to the magnificent works of civilized nations, when science, wealth, and increasing population, have united to overcome difficulties considered before as unsurmountable.

When a work is to be performed, mankind, at first, make use of the materials which are nearest at hand, and which require the least skill in the preparation; timber and stone were therefore the materials with which bridges were first constructed, and those edifices have been rendered more or less perfect, in proportion to the quality of the materials, the state of the arts, and the degree of wealth and power, in the countries in which they were erected.

In our oldest bridges, it is evident, there has been much timidity, and only a small portion of skill: in deep water, the lowest parts of the piers have been constructed with timber, and the masonry begins to take place at the line of low water; the arches are of narrow span, and the masonry employed in them is frequently composed, partly of rubbish, and partly of squared stone. In time, means were devised, (by using cofferdams and caissons) to place the masonry as low, commonly lower than the natural bed of the river; the arches were also formed of a bolder span, and the masonry was made much more perfect, being all of squared stone. In this manner, bridges have been constructed in Italy, France, and the British Isles, which have justly been considered, not only as works of general utility, but of great magnificence.

In like manner, timber bridges have been gradually improved, from the rough trunk of a tree thrown across a small stream, to the bold

and ingenious labors of the Swiss carpenter at Schaffhausen.

Bridges continued to be chiefly composed of timber or of stone, till of late years; on account of economy, in some cases, they have been built with brick.

Metals not being generally found in a pure state, require much labor and expence to make them subservient to the purposes of man, and therefore in the uncultivated periods of society were not applied to works of great magnitude; but the important improvements in chemical and mechanical knowledge, have, in a great degree, removed those difficulties, and rendered them not only the most powerful, but the most useful means of man.

Iron being the most abundant, cheap, and generally useful, of all the metals, has of late years been applied in all works where great strength was required in proportion to the weight of the material; hence cylinders, beams and pumps for steam-engines, boats* and barges for canals and navigable rivers, beams† and pillars for large buildings, and bridges have been constructed of iron.

The first iron bridge we know of, is over the river Severn, near Coalbrookdale, in Shropshire; it consists of one arch 100 feet and six inches in the span, and rises 45 feet; there are five ribs, each cast in two pieces, secured where they

* Mr. John Wilkinson has constructed boats and barges of iron, some of which are used on the river Severn, and the others upon the canals in Staffordshire and Worcestershire.

† A large manufactory for spinning flax into thread, by machinery worked by a steam-engine, has been erected at Shrewsbury, by Messrs. Benyon, Marshall, & Buge, where there are four heights of floors, and a roof composed of brick arches which are supported by cast-iron beams and pillars.

join at the crown of the arch by a cast-iron key plate, and connected together horizontally and vertically, by cast-iron braces, formed with dovetails and forelocks; the ribs are covered with cast-iron plates, and the railing to the sides is of iron; the total weight of iron is three hundred and seventy eight and an half tons. The project's being carried into execution was chiefly owing to the genius and exertion of John Wilkinson, and Abraham Darley, iron-masters, whose scientific knowledge and extensive practice, in all that regards the manufacture of iron, have long been known to the public. The bridge was built by Abraham Darley, and the iron work was cast at Coalbrookdale in the year 1770. It was a bold effort; for, in the first instance of adopting a new material, they exceeded the span of the centre arch of Blackfriars bridge which had been considered as a great exertion with stone.

The iron work of this bridge has fully justified the idea of making use of that metal; for it is at this time as perfect as when it was first put up, except the cracking of some of the small pieces, owing to the giving way of the abutments of stone, which it is to be regretted, were not made sufficiently strong to oppose the great mass of alluvial earth, of which the very high and steep adjoining banks are composed; for, if those abutments had been fortunately built on the coal measures, no such slip could have taken place.

The second iron bridge was built over the same river, about two miles above the former one, at Buildwas. It was erected at the expence of the county of Salop, agreeable to a plan, and under the direction of Mr. Telford, who is

employed as surveyor of the public works of that county; it was also cast at Coalbrookdale in 1795 and 1796. It consists of one arch 130 feet in the span, and rises from the springing to the soffit of the arch, 27 feet. In this bridge, as it was necessary to keep the road way as low as possible the principle of the Schaffhausen bridge was in some degree adopted; for the outside ribs are made to go up as high as the tops of the railing; they are connected with the ribs that bear the covering plates, by means of pieces of posts. The plates which form the covering over the lower ribs, are cast with deep flanches, are laid close to each other, and form an arch of themselves, so that, altogether, the bridge is compact and firm. The weight of iron is 173 tons, 18 1-2 cwt. Some smaller bridges, and an aqueduct at Longdon, (the first made of iron over a navigable canal) have been made under Mr. Telford's directions in Shropshire.

The next bridge, on a large scale, which was made of iron, was that over the river Wear, at Monk-wearmouth, in the county of Durham*. This bridge is 236

* The principle of this bridge proceeds entirely upon the idea of rendering the arch, infinitely lighter, than it could have been made in stone, by means of the great voids cast iron will permit, and the simplicity with which that metal will adopt any form. — The blocks which are cast to serve for arch stones are 4 inches thick and weigh about 4 cwt. They are kept in their places and made to bear accurately upon each other, in the manner of key stones, by bars of wrought iron, which run along grooves (marked by shades) on each side of the blocks, and are bolted through, at equal distances, to braces of cast iron, passing horizontally between the ribs. The wrought iron is common Swedish or Russian bar-iron, which may be taken out, and re-placed if necessary, but there is every reason to suppose that an ap-

plication of coal, tar, and pounded charcoal, to the iron, in an heated state, will form a species of Japan, which will resist the weather for many years. The wrought iron is three to twenty-five of cast iron, in the quantity used. For further particulars see *Mon. Mag.* vol. 2, p. 541, and 252. — [Editor.]

feet in the span, and the arch rises only thirty-four feet; it is composed of very short cast-iron frames, which are connected together by bars of wrought iron, and hollow tubes, with flanches and screws; the ribs are covered with timber planking. The weight of cast-iron used in this bridge, is 805 tons, hammered iron 55 tons. This bridge was built under the direction, and chiefly at the expence of Rowland Burdon. It was cast at the manufactory of Messrs. Walkers, of Rotherham, in Yorkshire; and does much honor to the projector and to the iron-masters. It was a considerable step in the practice of bridge building, being nearly double the span of the arch of Buildwas, and more than double that of the centre arch of Blackfriar's bridge. This will, perhaps, appear rash to those who have not had an opportunity of considering the qualities of iron, or who have not carefully compared its strength with that of the strength of any of the materials formerly used in constructing bridges. In great works, it is proper we should proceed with caution; but the very principle of improvement must be wholly abandoned, if the demonstrations of science, and the evidence of practical knowledge are to be disregarded. — To those who take the trouble of comparing the specific gravity and the strength of cast-iron with stone, it will not appear extraordinary, that by using that metal, the practice of bridge-building may be

changed, and the opening of arch ways made to extend far beyond what has hitherto been attempted. The advantages to be derived from this practice are obvious, and become of great national importance in every country, where the free navigation of rivers is intimately connected with its prosperity*.

We have been led into the consideration of this subject by the information we have received, re-

* The Iron Bridge undertaken by Judge Findley, across Jacob's creek, at the joint expence of Fayette and Westmoreland counties, near Judge Meason's, on the great road leading from Union, (Pennsylvania) to Greensburg, is now completed. Its construction is on principles entirely new, and is perhaps the only one of the kind in the World. It is solely supported by two Iron chains, extended over 4 piers, 14 feet higher than the Bridge, fastened in the ground at the ends, describing a curve line touching the level of the Bridge in the centre. The first tier of joists are hung to the chains, by Iron pendants or stirrups of different lengths, so as to form a level of the whole. The Bridge is of 70 feet span, and 13 feet wide: The Chains are of an inch square bar, in links from 5 to 10 feet long; but so that there is a joint, where each pendant must bear.

The Projector, has made many experiments, to ascertain the real strength of iron; and asserts, that an inch square bar, of tolerable iron, in this position, will bear, between 30 and 40 tons; and of course, less than one-eighth part of the Iron employed in this Bridge, would be sufficient to bear the neat weight thereof, being about 12 or 13 tons.

Mr. Findley, embarked in this business at his own risque, and engaged, that the work would endure at least 50 years (except what should be necessary for repairs of flooring) for the moderate sum of six hundred dollars. He farther observes, that a Bridge of the same width, and 280 feet span, would be about 50 tons weight; the chains double as strong as the foregoing. The whole of the iron required, would then amount to 6 tons, and say, the Smith-work to half its value. The piers, 46 feet 8 inches high.—These Chains so placed would support 240 tons, deduct its own weight of timber, and so much of the iron as falls between the piers; say, 53 tons; remainder, 237 tons.

pecting the plans for re-building London bridge. Understanding that there was a plan for constructing a bridge over the Thames, of a single arch, of cast-iron, we have made particular enquiries, and have authority to say, that the following is a correct statement of the history, principles and plan of the design:—

The manufactures, trade and commerce of Great-Britain, having encreased to an extent unparalleled in the history of nations, a great proportion of which is carried on through the metropolis by means of the fine river upon which it is situated, and the important centre it forms for the commerce of a great part of the world, although this river forms an excellent channel to admit the intercourse of ships of the largest burthen, within a few miles of the city, yet from the increase of the number and size of the vessels frequenting the port of London, great inconveniences and losses have been experienced in transacting the business connected with the shipping. The distance at which the large ships are obliged to lie, the confusion of shipping in the river, the loss of time in loading and discharging goods, the expence of lighterage, the frequency of thefts, the delays and vexations experienced by the merchants and manufacturers, have at length given rise to propositions

* It is calculated by the accurate Count de Cayenne, that 13,500 ships and vessels, of different sizes are engaged in the commerce of the proud metropolis of the British Empire, that the number of river pilferers on the Thames, amount to the dreadful number of 2,500, and that £ 500,000 per annum is annually stolen from out of the vessels lying in that harbor. For further curious particulars, see an essay on the Police of London, by a magistrate. [Editor.]

and plans to remedy these evils, opposite to the centre of the city.

On this great national subject, The two first parts of the plan which embraces such a variety of have been sanctioned by Parliament, and have been undertaken by incorporated bodies.

been various, and some of them by incorporated bodies. The committee have, in their third report, also recommended a general plan for improving the third or upper part of the port of London; that is, by removing the present London bridge, and replacing it with one of cast iron, 65 feet high in the clear above high water with inclining planes connecting it with the present streets, and such other improvements as may grow out of this alteration. Also, deepening the bed of the river, to admit of ships of two hundred tons burthen lying afloat at low-water; and contracting the width of the river, in order to preserve its present velocity, and to acquire space for wharfs and warehouses, and for the inclined planes, without encroaching upon the property which is now connected with the shores.

This led to the judicious measure of appointing a select committee, consisting of members who were not concerned in any of the projects brought forward. This committee has made three most valuable reports to the House of Commons, wherein every thing relative to the port of London, and the general commerce of the kingdom, as far as it is connected with this port, has been arranged with the accuracy and precision, which will enable the legislature and the public to comprehend, at one view, a subject, which requires information beyond the power of any individual to bring together.

In this great plan, they have judiciously divided the port of London into three parts. The first is the docks in the Isle of Dogs, which are calculated to accommodate the West-India trade; the second is the dock in Wapping, and the third is, the improvement of the river from the tower, upwards to Blackfriar's bridge; and this part includes the rebuilding of London bridge. By this means, colliers and coasting vessels, and all vessels of light burthen, are to be admitted to pass the new London bridge, and ships can discharge goods immediately at wharfs and warehouses, to be constructed along the banks of the river, and

According to this plan, the bridge is to be composed wholly of cast iron, which is much less liable to decay or alteration than hammered iron. The ribs are to be cast in portions of as large a size as can be conveniently moulded, and cast correctly, and such as can be readily managed in the removing and putting up: they are to be connected by cross and diagonal ties and braces, placed in such a manner as that any of the pieces of the ribs or ties, or braces, may be taken out separately, and be replaced without injury or interruption to the bridge. The ribs will receive the weight and pressure in a direction that the stress will operate upon the pieces of iron endways; therefore, before the bridge can give way, the iron must

be crused to pieces. All the frames or ribs are to be connected vertically and horizontally from the soffit of the arch to the roadway, so that the whole bridge will act as one frame, and by that means lessen the lateral pressure against the abutments, and guard against any error in the equilibration of the arch. The ribs are to be so disposed that they spread from the middle of the bridge to the abutments, with the view of causing the abutments to embrace a greater space on the shore, to increase the width of the bridge, to accumulate the roadway in turning towards the inclined planes, and to prevent any tendency the bridge might have to side vibrations; they will be further opposed by the cross and diagonal ties and braces, and by the plate or grating which is to be laid across the ribs to receive the roadway, which is to be composed, first of a light, dry, and durable substance, laid next to the iron plates, secondly, of a compact substance, which will not admit of water passing through it; and, thirdly, of the side paths and pavements for the driving way.

The external form of the bridge is to be of Gothic tracery; the railing to be of Gothic work, with pinnacles to receive the lamps, finished on the top with that wildness of which the Gothic style is so capable.

The form and connection of the masonry will be calculated to distribute the resistance through the whole mass, in the same manner as if it was a solid rock. By making three entrances with the additional width of the bridge at each end, advantages nearly equal to those arising from three bridges will be afforded. The scaffolding upon which the iron arch is to be turned is to be formed by driving rows of piles into the river, the top of

which to be above low-water mark; these piles to be properly braced together; upon them will be raised a framing, to support the part of the iron which will arch upon them. At a convenient distance to admit barges to pass, another set of piles and frames will be fixed, and these frames will also be braced together, at a proper height over the barge openings, which will admit of gangways, quite across the river. The top being made to suit the curve of the soffit of the arch, the iron work will be fixed upon it with facility and ease. The weight when distributed over so great a space, is very small, compared with works constructed with stone. The scaffolding will not, therefore, require to be of the dimensions which may at first be imagined; the truth of the principles was fully proved by the very ingenious, tho' apparently slight scaffolding, over which the arch of Weymouth was turned. The iron arch is, in fact, no more than a framing similar to that for the centring for a stone arch, with this difference, that the iron framing has little more to carry than its own weight. The iron work having much more strength than timber, may be made proportionably smaller. In making and putting up timber centres, their must be props and supports, and the scaffolding for supporting the iron framing may be compared to these drops and supports. By deepening and embanking the river much useful space will be gained, and the properties along each bank of the river, as well as the streets adjoining will, by a judicious arrangement be rendered very valuable. Deposits and public markets for coals may also be formed under the wharves, by which means the lighterage of coals, brought as far as Black-friar's bridge, would be saved.

Arts and Sciences.

Yet will I labor for the general good,
And my intention shall at least be pure,
So thine, alas! I may not chance to please,
Shall but unjustly murmur.

Ambitious Vengeance.

P A T E N T.

FOR MAKING STOCK BRICKS.

Mr. J. Lee, received letters patent for a New and Improved Method of making Stock Bricks.

MR. LEE directs the usual clay, loam, earth, and chalk to be made use of; and to be brought to a *washing-mill*, where it is to be mixed in five-sixth parts of clay, loam, or earth, and the usual quantity of water; after which the mill is to be set to work to wash the earth. When sufficiently washed, the water is to be allowed to drain off, and the earth is to stand in the trough until it gets to a sufficient consistency that a man may stand thereon.

He observes, that when the earth in the trough is three feet four inches in depth, ten inches of coal-ashes, or what is commonly called *soil*, is to be added. He directs the whole to be afterwards made use of in the usual method for preparing Stock Bricks.

DESCRIPTION OF

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE.

THE whole length of the bridge, that is to say, the whole

breadth of the river Thames, from the Woodstaple dock, to the opposite wharf, being 1220 feet, is distributed into 13 large arches, 2 smaller arches, 14 piers, and 2 abutments, of the following dimensions :

	FEET.	
Westminster	76	Abutment
Abutment arch	25	
	12	Abutment Pier
An Arch	52	
	12	a pier
An Arch	56	
	13	a pier
An Arch	60	
	14	a pier
An Arch	64	
	15	a pier
An Arch	68	
	16	a pier
An Arch	72	
	17	the Eastern Mid (dle Pier.
The Middle Arch	76	
	17	the Western Mid (dle Pier.
An Arch	72	
	16	a pier
An Arch	68	
	15	a pier
An Arch	64	
	14	a pier
An Arch	60	
	13	a pier

An Arch	56	
	12 a pier	
An Arch	52	
	12 Abutment Pier	
Abutment Arch	25	
	Sum 76 Abutment	
Whole breadth	1220 of the riv. Thames	
Length of the two	} 152 } Solids—350 ft.	
Abutments		
Sec of the 14 piers		198
Span of the 15 arches	870	Voids—870
Section of the river Thames,	1220 ft.	

The breadth of the bridge, as it was fixed by the Board, is 44 feet, from out to out; the top of the bridge is divided into three walks, the middle one 28 feet in breadth, for the horses, cattle, and carriages, which is more than sufficient for three carriages and two horses besides, a-breast.

The side walks for the foot passengers, are raised about a foot above the carriage way, the breadth of each being near 7 feet in the clear.

Each of the piers is terminated by a right angle at each end, sufficiently sharp to divide the waters in so gentle a river as the Thames, & at the most proper angle to make good work; and their outsides on both fronts, are decorated in the shape of pedestals. And in order to make those piers the stronger, the two lowest courses in each are two feet high each, with an offset or retreat of one foot each, all round, like two plinths, or steps, one over the other. The foundation of each of the piers, has been laid at least, 5 feet below the surface of the bed of the river, and lower, where necessary.

Each of the two abutments are also about 25 feet on each side of the bridge, in order to strengthen the whole fabric, and to afford the

room always wanted at the foot of all considerable bridges.

The piers are not built in the common and usual way that is practised, viz. to make an outward shell of hard stones, regularly cut, and set in courses, and all the inside filled with brick work, or common rubbish; but they are all built entirely solid, the same in their inside as their outside, with large blocks of Portland stone, laid in regular courses, all the joints filled with a cement, made of lime and *Dutch Tar*, which sets and hardens in water, and the stones of every course cramped together with iron cramps, let into the stones, & runned in with melted lead; and those cramps are so placed, that not one of them can ever be seen, or affected by the water.

The arches are all semi-circular, not only as stronger than any elliptical, or than any segment of a circle of the same span; but also because their centering and execution are less liable to difficulties, and most graceful.

All the arches are built, so as to spring from two feet, or thereabouts, above the level of low-water mark, and from no higher, for many reasons: 1st. A great deal of stone work, time, and expence, is thereby saved. 2dly. The arches are much stronger, and their *Thrust*, or *lateral pressure* much less, by being placed upon such low piers. 3dly. The ascent of the bridge is much easier, and less fatiguing for men and cattle; and 4thly, the abutments of the bridge thereby extend but a little way; whereas, when the arches are made to spring from high-water, or thereabouts, they are much weaker, their *Thrust*, or *lateral pressure* much greater, and the expence of building the piers much increased, without the least necessity.

The Coins, or Voussiors, or arch stones, in each front, have chamfer'd joints, which are continued quite thro', under the Suffete of all the arches, because experience shews this rustic decoration, of the Archivolt of the arches, to have a very good effect, in large works especially; and that the chamfering the joints, hinders the flushing, or breaking of the edges of the stones.

In order to give the utmost strength to the bridge, every arch, (except the two small ones at the abutments) is double; the first is semi-circular, built with great blocks, of Portland stone, from 3 to 5 feet in height, or depth; over which there is another arch built with purbeck stones, bounded in with the under semi-circular arch. This upper arch, is of a particular figure, or curve, four or five times thicker in the reins, or towards the bottom, than at the key or top. Both these arches taken together, do form a kind of arch, which can be demonstrated to be *in equilibrio*, in all its parts. By means of these secondary arches, and the proper disposition of the super-incumbent materials, every arch of Westminster bridge is able to stand by itself, independent from the abutments, or any other arch.

Between every two arches, there are proper drains, to carry off the rain and other waters, which might, in time, accumulate in those places, to the great detriment of the arches; some bridges having been ruined for want of this precaution, which should be observed in all considerable stone or brick bridges, and yet is to be found in very few.

As to the fronts of the spandrels of the arches, they are filled with good and regular Purbeck stones, with proper bond, and the joints of

the work preserve a tendency to the centre. This manner of filling the spandrels of the arches is much preferable to the common way, which is, to fill what is above the arch stones, in the fronts, with horizontal courses of stone or brick, and to fill all the inside with rubbish, laid at random.

It is surprizing, that this manner of arching has not been put in practice so often as it might. However, a few examples, where the same good precaution has been observed, may be mentioned: The great arch at Venice, called the Rialto, near 100 feet span; the great arch at Vicenza, of above 100 feet span; a groin arch at Blenheim, built in this manner, with rubble stones only, which stands firm and well, though it has only three feet and an half rise, upon 44 feet span; and all the arches of the Pont-Royal, at Paris, are justly to be praised, on this account.

Over each point, or saliant angle of each of the piers, there is a semi-octogonal rusticated turret, built with stone, for the following reasons: In, order, in the first place, to have the points, and the middle of the piers, as equally loaded as possible, which will very much contribute to the security of the whole. 2dly. To strengthen the arches, by opposing so much more weight or resistance against their *Thrust*, or *lateral pressure*: for it can be demonstrated, that the lighter an arch is, in proportion to its piers, or (what comes to the same) the heavier the piers are, in proportion to the arch, the firmer the arch will be; and the contrary vulgar opinion, viz. *That the more an arch is loaded, the stronger it will be*, is a gross error, as may easily be shewn. 3dly. These rusticated turrets, besides the real advantages already mentioned, do ve-

ry much add to the decoration of the fronts of the bridge, by dividing, or breaking so long a line as the whole length of this bridge, into as many parts as there are arches. 4thly, Because these turrets being carried up, and the rustick cornish, and the parapet walls and balustrade, made to follow their outlines, they afford useful and commodious recesses for the foot passengers; where they may retreat, if any business, or accident requires their stopping, without embarrassing the foot-ways, as it happens but too often in the streets.

REVIEW OF THE 2d NUMBER OF
THE 5th VOL. OF THE MEDICAL
REPOSITORY.

WE have just received the 2d number of the 5th vol. of the Medical Repository, this instructive and highly useful work, contains among other valuable papers, a letter from Dr. Mitchell, to Dr. Rush, being "an exhibition of several wrong associations of ideas, whereby Medical and Chemical knowledge have been remarkably perverted and retarded," among the most prominent of these, Dr. M. selects first, "that the putrefactive process, in animal substances, and in such vegetables, as resemble them, being a copious source of deleterious and pestilential vapors, is characterized by affording a great quantity of volatile alkali," these opinions the learned author deduces from De Gorter, who published them in 1739, that writer affirms that the exhalations of many bodies which rot, are truly poisonous; having asserted this truth, he next proceeds to ascertain what is this poisonous effluvium; wherein first deceiving himself he next de-

ceives others, for "instead of devising some mode of detecting this noxious vapour, as it rose in common temperatures, he put the putrifying mass into a retort treated with a strong heat, and got at its analysis by distillation, thus volatile alkali was obtained, which of course was considered as the cause of all the mischievous effects wrought by the gases exhaling from corrupted bodies." After this recital Dr. Mitchell proceeds to shew that "the result of Chemical processes is singularly modified by the prevailing temperature, or, in other words, by the degree of caloric present, that when a body putrifies on the surface of the earth, heated to a degree varying between 85 and 120 of Fahr: acid and noxious vapors are frequently engendered, but when corrupting substances, are acted upon by a degree of caloric as high as the 212 or boiling point, combinations are formed of very different constituents and qualities. All reasonings therefore continues Dr. M. from the former state, are inapplicable to the latter, and conclusions from the latter, cannot be referred to the former, and that putrefaction and alkalescency, altho' they have been associated together, have no necessary connection.

A 2d error connected with the first is "that the gall of animals, known to be of an alkaline quality, is a most dangerous excretion, often becoming acid and venemous, and producing the diseases denominated bilious; this opinion is very successfully combated, and it is justly asserted, that the effect is mistaken for the cause, that the morbid stimulus which obtrudes the gall into our view, eludes discovery, whilst the secretion it excites is first poured out "instantly to mingle

with the peccant humours and hostile acids, which disturb the internal quiet, and bear them away to a distance where they can injure no more." With equal accuracy of reasoning, the doctor attacks the popular opinion, that the bile being an alkaline fluid, is of course highly putrescent; the fourth error noticed in this letter relates to the word "Nitre" & he proves the article known to the ancients by that name, to have been totally different to that which is so called by the moderns, that ours is not the true Nitre, but Salt-Petre. We regret that our limits will not permit us to detail the different important articles in this number. Dr. Rush's letter to Dr. Mitchell on the use of bleeding, in curing the disease brought on by taking excessive doses of opium. Dr. Physics observations on the black vomit, Dr. Malachi Foot, on the good effects of sneezing, in Hydrocephalus, all merit the attention of the medical practitioner whilst the philosopher, will be much gratified by the observations on the pile of Volta, by that veteran in science Dr. Priestly, and Dr. Mitchell's experiments and observations on the blackness of bodies; among the lighter articles, Priestley's observations on dreams, exhibit all the vivacity of his genius, combined with the solidity of his judgment; this number also contained some observations on the xanthorrhiza tinctoria, and is ornamented with a beautiful representation of that plant.

But the most valuable part of this useful publication, is entitled, "Thoughts on Quarantines and Lazarettoes"; addressed to Richard Bailey, esq. health-officer of the port of New-York, by Dr. Mitchell, in a letter dated 7th July 1801. Wherein the doctor traces the rise of those institutions, and proves their adoption, before the principles of science were unfolded, in times of fanaticism and terror, when the human mind was not able to judge calmly about them.

Quarantines, Lazarettoes, areas and stores, for unlanding goods and merchandize, are the principle regulations for preserving the health of men from foreign contagion, adopted (says our author) by the several European nations, but it will be found (he adds) that in most cases, they have been instrumental in engendering and perpetuating the pestilence, which it is their professed object to avoid. They all take it for granted that malignant and pestilential diseases, are contagious, a groundless supposition; and then with vast parade undertake to prevent the importation of this imaginary contagion; Dr. Mitchell next gives a history of these establishments, in which he displays considerable ingenuity and much knowledge of general and ecclesiastical history; and with no inconsiderable accumen portrays the absurdity of the M. P. of the United States at Madrid, in presenting a memorial to the Spanish government, the object of which was, to procure a mitigation of the excessive rigor, with which American vessels were compelled to perform quarantine, in the ports of that kingdom, whilst our physicians, legislators, and merchants declare our autumnal diseases contagious, and that ships, cargoes and crews, will convey much of that contagion!!!—Dr. Mitchell appreciates properly and forcibly, the folly of not considering provisions, as capable of spreading infection, and proves that they become putrefactive, may disseminate pestilential

gasses, and spread sickness and death to such human beings as are within their influence. The truth is contagion has been the fancied evil whilst putrefaction has escaped notice.

This work also contains the severest satire on the government of Great Britain we ever saw, we allude to the queries on the degeneracy of the Poor of that country by Dr. Beddoes; of the government of a country in which such queries can present themselves to the philosopher, we can only say, that the sooner it is overturned the better.

ADDRESS;

To the PRINTERS & BOOKSELLERS,

THROUGHOUT

THE UNITED STATES.

The patriotic spirit of fostering domestic arts and manufactures, which, to the honor of our country is rapidly spreading among our citizens demands, from all persons interested in those arts and manufactures, suitable exertions to extend and improve their respective branches. To this measure, every honorable motive, public and private, powerfully impels them.

Considered merely as a manufacture, the printing business has strong claims to regard. It converts a raw material, originally of the greatest possible insignificance, into an high price. It moreover furnishes employment, immediately or remotely, to various other important manufactures. On the printer chiefly depend the paper-maker, letter-founder, ink-manufacturer, book-binder, engraver, &c. Every step taken to advance or retard the progress of the first,

must proportionably affect all the others. In this point of view, therefore, this business must be regarded as of primary importance, and entitled to the protection of a very real friend to his country.—

But when it is viewed as the grand means of disseminating improvements in the arts and sciences, of the refinement of civil society, of all that can render life of real value, it rises to a degree of magnitude incalculably great.

That it has, since the peace of 1783, been extended to a degree very far beyond what its most sanguine patrons could have rationally anticipated, is obvious. But it is still susceptible of greater proportionable increase. By a proper system, in a few years hence, as many books may be annually printed in inland towns, where, ten years ago, there was no sign of a printing-press, as were executed in Philadelphia at the organization of the general government.

The great extent of our country, the distance between the capitals of the manufacturing states, and the expence and trouble of journies for the purpose of exchanging the productions of the press of one state for those of the others, have hitherto interposed obstructions to the extension of this business, which have greatly cramped the enterprise of the individuals concerned in it. For every purpose of trade, there is an almost impassible barrier interposed between the booksellers of the western parts of Pennsylvania and those of the interior of Massachusetts, &c. The printers in Carlisle, Lancaster, and Pittsburg, are confined almost entirely to an intercourse with those of Philadelphia; to whose mercy they are but too much exposed. The same may be observed of the printers in

the numerous small towns of Massachusetts, whose dealings are limited in a great degree to Boston—and the observation might be extended to almost every part of the union.

Is there no mode of removing or diminishing these obstructions? of aiding the energies of a set of men, whose public and private utility might be tripled or quadrupled? or counteracting the numerous disadvantages under which the less wealthy of the profession labor? of increasing to perhaps an incalculable extent, the value of the productions of American genius*, so as to render the profession of an author as lucrative here as elsewhere—as lucrative in effect, as it is honorable, when directed to serve the best purposes of society? It is believed that there is, and a very efficacious one, of which the most sanguine expectations may be formed. It has the advantage of not being a novel project, hitherto un-essayd. It is, in a word, to establish

A LITERARY FAIR,

As nearly on the plan of those of Frankfort and Leipzig, as possible.—The salutary operation of those fairs in the encouragement of literary talents, and in the rapid and wide-extended circulation of books is too well known to require any detail.

Why should not the same system produce similar effects here? Are our citizens less acute in perceiving, or less acute in pursuing their interests, than the inhabitants of Germany? Would it not be a

* Every head in the United States, into which Heaven has infused any portion of authorship, will, if this project succeeds, be rendered fifty per cent. more valuable to its owner.

libel on the country to answer in the affirmative? Does not the infant state of our manufactures require these extraordinary aids still more than can be the case in such a populous country as Germany? Surely, yes.

Some will say, there are no such fairs in England or Scotland; and if they were necessary, they would certainly have been introduced long since among a people who understand so well the interests of trade and commerce. But they are wholly unnecessary there. The chief part, perhaps nineteen twentieths of the printing executed in England is done in London. That of Scotland is chiefly done in Glasgow or Edinburgh. To such nations, a book fair is unnecessary.--- With us, the case is widely different. We have three cities wherein the book manufacture is extensively carried on, Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia; and several wherein it is established on a smaller scale, as Newburyport, Salem, New-Haven, Albany, Baltimore, &c. &c. which are rapidly increasing in consequence.

It is therefore hoped that all persons concerned in the book-selling business, from one extremity of the continent to the other, will concur in this plan and give it a fair trial. Should the hopes entertained of its success be baffled, from circumstances which cannot now be foreseen, the loss or inconvenience by the essay cannot be considerable.

Among its beneficial tendencies, a few shall be slightly glanced at.

At present, when a printer in a situation remote from any of our capitals, prints a book, it generally lies dead on his hands, or he is almost wholly confined to one market in the exchange of it. And

thus the article, however intrinsically valuable, becomes, by the superabundance, a mere drug. Instead of that reward to which honest industry, usefully employed, has so fair a claim, disappointment and loss are the discouraging issue. The consequence inevitably is, that the spirit of enterprize, from which great public and private benefit might accrue, is smothered under the incumbent weight and links into torpor and inactivity.

But behold the cheering reverse. We will suppose the fair established, and all, or most of the printers and booksellers throughout the union there assembled once a year. If the booksellers of Walpole, of New-Haven, of Albany, of Hudson, of Baltimore, of Carlisle, of Lancaster, of Greensburg, of Alexandria, of Richmond, &c. &c. print books, and each brings a few hundreds of his own, they may in a day or two be converted into a valuable assortment suited for their respective markets; and thus their past industry will be requited, future exertions stimulated, and their means of supporting their families and of benefiting the community vastly increased.

It is obvious, that the plan in question, promises to yield more advantage to men in a small way, than to those of large fortunes.--- But it is hoped that the latter will not, on this account, withhold their aid from it. They ought to bear in mind the days of old, when they too were strugglers among the shoals and breakers of adversity.

But although this establishment will be far more serviceable to booksellers, and printers in isolated situations, and in humble circumstances, than to those in large

towns and in affluence, it by no means follows, that to the latter description it will be injurious, or even useless. Far from it. The advantages to them will be solid and considerable. Many a musty shopkeeper, which has long retained undisturbed possession of the shelves of a store in Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia, would find a ready market, when transported to the banks of the Susquehannah, the Potomac, or the Santee. Besides, the great increase which must take place in the number of books printed, will inevitably multiply the business in every direction.

To the good sense, the regard for self interest, and the patriotism of those interested, this business is now resigned. Much more might have been advanced on the subject; but it is presumed, enough has been said to convince every rational man of the usefulness and practicability of the plan.--- Without further detail, it is proposed that the fair herein recommended, be held in the city of New York;† that it begin on the first day of June 1802; and continue for one or two weeks, as may be found necessary.

Knowing the inattention to which anonymous publications are generally liable, I hereto annex my name, I am aware that by this step, I may with the uncandid, subject myself to the charge of vanity and egotism. Be it even so, I should be ashamed were I for a moment to hesitate between the prospect of promoting a great public good, and the probability of affording a little temporary employment for the right worshipful and honorable fraternity of sneerers and snarlers.

MATHEW CAREY:

Philadelphia, Dec. }
19, 1801.

P. S. Such Printers as are disposed to attend the fair, would do well to signify their intentions early in the month of May.

† New-York is proposed at present, as more central to the manufacturers of books than Philadelphia. Perhaps a spirit of liberality would require that the place of meeting should be alternately in each city.--- From appearances to the southward, for some time past, it is likely the business will experience a great increase there.

Miscellaneous Literature.

" Oft from her careless hand, the wandering muse,
" Scatters luxuriant sweets, which well might form,
" A living wreath to deck the brows of Time.

Anonymous

ACCOUNT OF THE LYCEUM OF ARTS,

ESTABLISHED IN PARIS.

THE LYCEUM OF ARTS was large enough to contain 3000 persons. founded in the year 1792.

A passage in the writings of the celebrated Abbe Raynal, intimating, 7°. A splendid hall, for musical concerts and dances.

"that the arts and industry require the most powerful support during 8°. A library and a literary cabinet.

the convulsions which agitate the state;" gave rise to this establish- 9°. Four halls, used as schools.

ment. Over it presides M. DESAUX- 10°. An additional hall, for a depot des arts, or exhibition of arts.

DRAY, president also of the Bureau 11°. A Vauxhall, for nocturnal assemblies.

de Consultation, and fellow of a number of learned societies. To this And 12°. Various apartments

gentleman the Lyceum is indebted for baths, billiard-rooms, coffee- houses, &c.

for the original plan and distribution of the building, the complete The general plan of the Lyceum

organization of the establishment contains four leading objects :

in general, and the appointment of 1°. The encouragement of useful arts.

its directory, to whom he has been nominated the general secretary. 2°. The encouragement of agree- able and polite arts.

This great public edifice is divided into the following compart- 3°. Public instruction.

ments: 4°. The publication and diffusion of recent discoveries.

1°. A covered gallery and the first vestibule. The directory establishment in-

2°. A second interior vestibule, cludes all the professors engaged in

with a spacious stair-case. the several branches of instruction;

3°. A Gothic peristyle of 50 the assemblage of commissaries, se-

square feet dimensions. lected from all the learned socie-

4°. A third communicating ves- ties; and a certain number of en-

tibule. lightened citizens, in public repute

5°. An oblong gallery, 500 feet for their inventions and other

in length. works. The primary business of

6°. An extensive saloon, for the the directory is to investigate every

collection and exhibition of the arts, useful

useful object laid before them, and to make their reports and observations concerning the same to the society. The contents of these reports are recited in the public sittings, every seventh day (*septidi*) at five o'clock in the evening. At the close of these sittings, bounties are distributed to the inventors, &c. The great mass of materials for the *Journal of Arts*, is also furnished by the members of the directory: the Journal containing an accurate account of all the interesting transactions of the sitting.

The following is the method adopted in the several courses of instruction:

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| I. Political Economy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Social Arts Art of Government Law of Nations Foreign Commerce Trade in the interior. |
| II. Rural Economy. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agriculture Melioration of Soils Forests Horticulture. |
| III. Mathematical Science. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Mathematics—Algebra—Geometry—Trigonometry, with their application—Astronomy—Fortification—Tactics—Nautical subjects. 2. Particular Mathematics—Arithmetic—Foreign Exchange—Banking—Book-keeping—Their application—General Mechanics—Statics—Dynamics—Optics. |
| IV. General Physics. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural History Zoology Botany Mineralogy Anatomy Physiology Medicine Chemistry. |

V. Experimental Physics.

VI. The Polite Arts.

VII. The Belles Lettres.

VIII. Technology.

- Meteorology
- Optics
- Electricity
- Magnetism
- Drawing
- Painting
- Sculpture
- Architecture
- Engraving
- Music
- Dancing
- The Drama.
- General Grammar
- Languages
- Rhetoric
- Geography
- History
- Antiquities
- Numismatography.
- Arts and Manufactures.

The inventors of discoveries, &c. are *always allowed to be present* when their rights are the subject of discussion. The decrees of the Lyceum are invariably administered, according to this equitable mode of judging and deciding. The premiums are sometimes a brass medal, with an honorary inscription, or a laurel crown; but consist, for the most part, of the honorable mention, &c. The meanest artificers are sometimes seen crowned, by the side of the most celebrated scholars.

In the literary cabinet is deposited an extensive collection of elementary treatises in the different arts and sciences.

In the schools are 400 seats, where persons may attend gratis. Every course of instruction comprises 36 lectures.

The foregoing is the outline of this grand national establishment; an institution so much the more praise-worthy, as it has been planned and executed at a time when the arts and sciences were supposed to be in France in a state the most critical.

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EXTRACT FROM GONSALVO.

THE history of Africa exhibits one continued series of murders. These are always accompanied and diversified by circumstances of extreme atrocity. The reader shudders at the tale of every page. To judge of human nature from such bloody annals; one would be tempted to suppose man, the most cruel, ferocious, and mischievous of all savage animals. Among the monsters of inhumanity who have held a sceptre in Africa, *Abu Ishak* of the race of the *Aghlebites*, distinguished himself particularly by butchering first eight of his brothers, and after that, shedding with his own hand, the blood of his own children. — This monster's mother, with difficulty, saved from his fury, sixteen female children that were born to him at different times by his numerous wives. One day, as she was dining with him, she seized a moment when he seemed to regret his want of children, and, in trepidation, avowed to him, that she had saved sixteen of his daughters. The tyger's heart seemed softened; and he desired to see them. They came into his presence. Their tender age, and beauty, affected the savage *Ishak*. He carressed them, a long while. His mother, weeping for joy, retired to thank God for the change upon her son's heart. — Within an hour, however, the eunuchs, by the king's orders, brought her the heads of the sixteen princesses.

I could relate many similar instances of the atrocious cruelty of the execrable *Ishak*, upon the authority of respectable historians. — His reign was long; he was successful in all wars; and died, at last, of disease.

Cardonne, *Histoire d'Afrique*, Liv. III.

Time has not softened the sanguinary ferocity which seems to be a vice, peculiarly incident to the climate of Africa. In our days, *Muley-Abdalla*, father of *Sidi Mahomet*, the last king of Morocco, renewed those scenes of horror. He was, one day, near to being drowned, crossing a river. One of his negroes ran to his assistance, and congratulated himself on his having the happiness to save his lord. *Muley* overhearing him, drew his sabre, and said; *Does the infidel imagine that God needed to employ him, in order to save the life of a Sherriffe!* So saying, he cut off his head.

This same *Muley* had an old confidential servant for whom he seemed to have a kindness. In an hour of open confidence, he begged this old servant to accept a present of two thousand ducats, and leave him, lest he might, one day or another, share the same fate from his master's hand, which had befallen so many others. The old man, embracing his knees, refused the two thousand ducats, and with great emotion, said, that he had rather die by his dear master's hand, than leave his service. *Muley* unwillingly agreed to retain him. Some days afterwards, without having any particular cause of provocation, but urged merely by that thirst for blood which used sometimes to rise to extraordinary rage; *Muley* shot his unfortunate favourite; telling him, at the same time, that he had better have accepted his offer.

Recherches historiques sur les Mœurs par M. Chenier: T. III.

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LAWS

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LAWS

LAWS OF CHIVALRY.

From the History of the Chevalier Bayard.

IN the present state of society, when speculation is accused of eradicating principle; and the possession of wealth, is more esteemed than honorable and virtuous conduct; the insertion of the laws of Chivalry, passed in the 10th century, by a people we now consider as barbarous, may not be unamusing to our readers.—In the contrast of ancient with modern manners, while we see how anxious the nobility of those times were, to exclude from their society, all whose reputations were tainted, we may perhaps regret, that while the condition of man has been ameliorated, much of the independence of character is lost; not possessing the power of inflicting capital punishment, they devised one the most humiliating and disgraceful to men, whose glory was war, whose pride was their skill and dexterity in horsemanship, and whose reward was the glove of the Fair.

“THE subsequent articles were agreed to, and observed, at the first tournament that was held in Germany, in the year 938, at the city of Magdeburg, by Henry the Fowler.

“I. That in following time, a custom should be observed and kept in Germany, and the countries thereto belonging, from three years to three years (at the least) to celebrate jousts and tourneys for exercise, and to know the nobility resorting to them. That all

princes, lords, barons, and gentle-

men of noble extraction, being well armed and honorably accoutred, should be welcome to them. From these tourneys were to be excluded all such as could be detected of blaspheming the sacred name of God, the most holy Trinity, and the Christian Catholic Religion. If any such persons (standing upon the nobility of their extraction) durst be so bold as to present themselves in this assembly; we ordain, will, and it is our pleasure, that they should be dismounted, and deprived of their horses and lances: and, as a note of infamy for ever after, so long as the tourney shall endure, such a man must ride upon the bars, or rails, as a man exposed to the scorn of the whole assembly.

“II. Whatsoever person of the nobility, that shall (advisedly and wilfully) speak evil of the emperor's person, blame or contemn his ordinances and commands, and resist them in deed or word, he shall be ignominiously expelled from the tourney, lose his horse and ride the rails.

“III. Any man of the nobility, that shall outrage, or abuse (by word or deed) the honor of a wife, maid, or widow, and shall possess himself, (by force and violence) of their goods and possessions, or shall give aid and help, to such as shall so wrong and abuse them; he shall lose his horse and ride the rails.

“IV. From these tourneys are likewise excluded all gentlemen, attainted and convicted of crimes, either of falsehood, perjury, or breach of faith. Whosoever, being such an offender, shall dare to present himself within the lists; it is the loss of his horse, and riding the rails.

“V. Whosoever hath betrayed his lord, and by fraud or craft hath forsaken him either in going, being

there, or returning from war, or and corn, by means whereof, dearth else hath persuaded his lords, servants to do so; whosoever hath not assisted and defended his fellow-citizen, his servants or other persons (that did put themselves into his safeguard and protection) from all injustice and violence, but hath counselled and procured the contrary, and by fear and cowardice, by intelligence and wicked practice, left and forsok them, when he ought and might have protected him or them; for ever he is to be excluded from jousts and tourneys: but if he dare presume to present himself at any, as a manifest note of shame and infamy, he must lose his horse, and ride the rails.

“ IX. Whosoever shall oppress his subjects or servants with novel impositions, taxes, and subsidies, either by land or water (without knowledge and permission of his chief sovereign lord) for augmenting and encreasing his own private demesnes; and whosoever in the lands and marches under his government, shall impose any taxation upon foreign commodities, by means whereof, strangers shall be robbed and ill entreated, and traffic and commerce hindred; he shall have his horse taken from him, and ride the rails.

“ VI. Whosoever shall have procured the death of his wife, or practised and given consent thereto; and whosoever also hath favored given counsel, or lodged the murderers of his sovereign lord, either before, or after his death; he shall (to all perpetuity) stand banished from these tourneys, with the loss of his horse, and riding the rails instead thereof.

“ VII. Whosoever hath perpetrated or committed sacrilege, and dispoiled sanctified places of their goods and riches: or hath usurped by force and violence, those belonging to widows, and orphans, without making restitution (vices, which ought to be reprov'd and punished above any other, especially in a gentleman of honor,) he is to be expulsed from these jousts, after he hath lost his horse, and ridden the rails.

“ VIII. Whosoever shall surprise his enemy by treason, either before he hath challenged him, or after, and shall pursue him in any other sort, than as is allowed by the laws of war; burning his houses and granges, tearing up his vines

“ X. Whosoever (being married) shall be convicted of adultery; if he be a widower, and shall maintain a married wife, a religious sister or a devout woman; if he shall be a messenger to the low countries of women, or of devoted sisters, and nuns, or shall have forcibly taken them for his use; let him be banished for ever from the noble assembly of jousts and tourneys, deprived of his horse, and sent away in a shirt of mail, or set to ride on a wooden hobby horse.

“ XI. If any one of noble extraction, being not satisfied with such goods, as came to him by birth, kindred and inheritance, or otherwise won and conquered, by wages and pensions from his prince; but shall make himself a farmer of goods, fruits, or commodities of any other, under borrowed names, because he dare not himself avouch it; he is for ever to be banished

from this noble assembly of jousts of her productions, her verses flow and tourneys. But if his boldness with more grace and softness than maketh him to presume thither and those of Anacreon and Simonides, is seen there; let him lose his horse and ride the rails. But with what force of genius does she hurry us along when she

“ XII. If any man shall present himself at a joust or tourney, under shadow and pretence, that he hath been enabled by his prince, and therefore presumeth to march equal, and as a peer with them of ancient nobility, and cannot be justified by his own birth in the fourth degree, by the father's stock, or by the mother's side at the least: such a gentleman of the first edition, ought to be beaten with rods, and switches, his horse taken from him, and he to ride the rails.” describes the charms, the transports and intoxication of love! What scenery! what warmth of colour, ing! Agitated, like the Pythia by the inspiring god, she throws on the paper her words that burn. Her sentiments fall like a cloud of arrows, or a fiery shower about to consume every thing. She animates and personifies all the symptoms of this passion, to excite the most powerful emotions in our souls.

AN ACCOUNT OF SAPPHO FROM THE TRAVELS OF ANACHARSIS.

Several of the Grecian women have cultivated poetry with success, but none have hitherto attained to the excellence of Sappho and among the other poets there are few indeed who have surpassed her. What an attention does she display in the selection of her words and subjects! She has painted all the most pleasing objects in nature. She has painted them in the most harmonizing colours, and so skillful is she in their distribution, as always to produce the happiest combination of light and shade. Her taste is transcendent even in the mechanism of her stile, in which, by an address which gives not the least idea of labour, we meet with no dissonant clashings, no violent shocks between the elements of language; and the most delicate ear would scarcely discover, in a whole poem, a few sounds which it had been better to suppress. So perfect is the ravishing harmony of her style, that, in the greatest part

At Mytilene was it that I traced this feeble sketch of the talents of Sappho, guided by the judgment of several persons of information and abilities; it was in the silence of meditation, in one of those beautiful nights so common in Greece, on hearing, under my windows, a melting voice, accompanied by the lyre, sing an ode, in which that illustrious Lesbian abandons herself, without reserve, to the impression made by beauty on her too susceptible heart. Methought I saw her languid, trembling, and as if thunderstruck; deprived of her understanding and her senses; alternately blushing and turning pale; yielding to the diversified and tumultuous emotions of her passion, or rather of all the jarring passions of her soul.

Such is the eloquence of sentiment. Never does it produce descriptions so sublime and of so astonishing an effect, as when it selects and blends together the leading circumstances of an interesting situation; thus does it act on the heart in this little poem:

Blest as th' immortal gods is he,
The youth who fondly sits by thee,
And hears and sees thee, all the while,
Softly speak, and sweetly smile.

'Twas this depriv'd my soul of rest,
And rais'd such tumults in my breast;
For while I gazed, in transport tost,
My breath was gone, my voice was lost:

My bosom glow'd; the subtle flame,
Ran quick through all my vital frame;
O'er my dim eyes a darkness hung;
My ears with hollow murmurs rung.

In dewy damps my limbs were chill'd;
My blood with gentle horrors thrill'd;
My feeble pulse forgot to play,
I fainted, sunk, and died away.

EXTRACT FROM ESTE'S JOURNEY
THROUGH FLANDERS, BRABANT
AND GERMANY.

WHEN Dumorier extorted the 230,000 Florins above mentioned, ninety thousand of them were raised, literally, in fifteen minutes! An effort, this, impossible to any men in Flanders but high sinecure churchmen; for they, like certain vermin, contrive to dazzle from contiguous darkness, and still are suffered to flourish in the surrounding ruin!—One bishop has church rents to the enormous amount of 300,000 florins! And yet, even he is not the primate!

The bad effect of money upon the human heart seems too fatally undeniable. It is not the ecclesiastical character, at least in Flanders, which can resist it. A character generally speaking every where, with some advantages from sustaining study, and from long-continued habits.

Of the archbishops in France, before the Revolution, one, the archbishop of Paris, had £40,000 sterling a year; yet, when he run away to Chamberri, he left behind him a debt of two millions. Ano-

ther French archbishop, too infamous to be mentioned, but in a criminal process from the jeweller whom he cheated, was plunged deeper in debt, though his revenues were £48,000 sterling a year!

The Flemish bishop, above-mentioned, was also in distress from debt, and was actually allowed by his creditors 12,000 florins a year.

The officiating clergy are very kindly kept out of temptation from all pecuniary excess. In Flanders, as in France, before the revolution, they are known rather by their labors than their rewards. There is no living, I could hear, of more than £100 a year—scarcely any are above half that sum; and the greater part of the parochial clergy have but 10 or £15 a year!

The cure of Conflans, the residence of the archbishop, the Lambeth therefore of Paris, had but thirteen pounds sterling a year!

The parochial clergy are, perhaps, too numerous. And altogether, regulars and seculars, they are certainly so; for, in the diocese of Bruges and Gand, I was informed, and I believe it, that they exceed a thousand; that is nearly one entire ninth of all the clergy in the 26 dioceses of England. In the diocese of Gand there are 161 parishes, under the jurisdiction of eight rural deaneries: the town has seven parishes: Bruges has eight. There are eleven abbayes, eleven chapters, and the canonries are about £200 a year.

RECEIPT

TO MAKE A SALLY-LUN (a well-known c.k. at Bath.

NO more I heed the muffin's zest,
The Yorkshire cake, or bun,
Sweet Muse of Pastry! teach me how
To make a Sally-Lun.

Take thou of luscious wholesome cream,
What the full pint contains,
Warm as the native blood which glows
In youthful virgin's veins.

Hast thou not seen in olive rind,
The wall-tree's rounded nut?
O juicy butter just its size
In thy clean pastry put.

Hast thou not seen the golden yolk,
In chrysal shrine immur'd;
Whence, brooded o'er by soft'ning wing,
Forth springs the warrior bird?

Oh! save three birds from savage man,
And combat's sanguine hour;
Crush in three yolks the seeds of life,
And on the butter pour.

Take then a cup that holds the juice;
Fem'd China's fairest pride:
Let foaming yeast its concave fill,
And froth adown its side.

But seek thou, first, for neatness sake,
The Naiad's crystal stream;
Swift let it round the concave play,
And o'er the surface gleam.

Of salt, more keen than that of Greece,
Which cooks, not poets use,
Sprinkle thou then with sparing hand,
And through the mass diffuse.

Then let it rest disturb'd no more,
Safe in its steady seat,
Till thrice time's warning bell hath struck,
Nor yet the hour compleat.

And now let fancy revel free,
By no stern rule confin'd
On glittering tin, in varied form,
Each Sally-Lun be twin'd,

But heed thou well to list thy thought
To me, thy power divine;
Then to the oven's glowing mouth
The wondrous work consign.

ODE TO THE SPIRIT OF ANIMATION.
[Vide DARWIN'S *Zoönomia*, Vol. I.]
Indited on a journey on horseback, and travelling late at night.

O THOU! whose presence none can trace,
'Midst all the sons of ADAM's race,
Nor tell, or where, or when,
Or how thou spang'st to life at first,
Or in what corner thou was nurst
Of this frail house of men:

Dear to my head, my heart most dear,
SPIRIT OF ANIMATION! hear,
Nor let our union end.
I own, without thee I'm undone:
And where could'st thou for shelter run,
Should'st thou desert thy friend?

I know thy alderman desire
For drink and rest, for food and fire,
Whilst I am cold and wet:
But patience till we reach yon inn;
I'll ply thee then with ale and gin,
And many a dith I'll get.

But mark when fill'd, no pranks like those,
Which learned Doctor DARWIN shows,
Who says, that when thou'rt full,
Thou'rt apt to play men many a trick,
And frisk about, and toss, and kick,
Just like a mad town-bull.

This house, remember, thou art in,
Is but of clay, and built but thin,
And soon is pull'd to pieces:
Yet should'st thou rend this house in twain,
Perchance thou'lt not a better gain,
Nor one on longer leaves.

S O N G.

Life's a varied, bright illusion,
Joy and sorrow, light and shade;
Turn from sorrow's dark suffusion,
Catch the pleasures ere they fade.

Fancy paints with hues unreal,
Smiles of bliss, and sorrow's mood.
If they both are but ideal,
Why reject the seeming good!

Hence! no more! 'tis Wisdom
calls ye,
Bids ye court Time's present aid;
The future trust not—hope en-
thrals ye,
“Catch the pleasures ere they
fade.

S C R A P.

Great talkers are in general very
small thinkers. They talk very of-
ten, if one may so express it, to as-
sure us they have nothing to say.

Miscellaneous Literature.

" Oft from her careless hand, the wandering muse,
 " Scatters luxuriant sweets, which well might form,
 " A living wreath to deck the brows of Time.

Anonymous.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE REPUBLICAN LYCEUM, AT PARIS.

Foreigners not well informed of professors, in their respective faculties: the literary establishments in *France*, are apt frequently to confound the

Lyceum of Arts with the Republican Lyceum. These, however, it should be observed, are very different institutions.

The Republican Lyceum was founded in the year 1785, and may be said to bear some resemblance to the Athenian Portico, where the most learned philosophers lectured in their respective branches of learning. The general plan of this Lyceum is by no means so comprehensive as that of the Lyceum of Arts, being solely appropriated to the culture of the sciences. The courses are of eight months duration. One night in every decade is allotted to extraordinary sittings. The ladies, in numerous parties, frequent this Lyceum. There is a particular hall in it, with musical instruments, for their accommodation. There is also a lecture-hall, a conversation-hall, and a library.

The following is a list of the

Physics,	DEPARCIEUX.
Literature,	LA HARPE.
Zoology,	BROGNIART.
Physiology,	SUE.
The Arts,	HASSENFRATZ.
History,	GARAT.
Chemistry,	FOURCROY.
Mineralogy,	TONNELIER.
Rural Economy,	SILVESTRE.
Philosophical Grammar	SICARD.
Declamation,	MOLE.
Italian Language,	BOLDONI.
English Language,	ROBERT.

ACCOUNT OF THE CITY OF CAIRO.

GRAND Cairo is so celebrated a city that it well deserves a particular description. This capital does not, in the country, bear the name of *El-Kahera*, given it by its founder; the Arabs know it only by that of *Masr*, which has no known signification, but which

seems to have been the ancient eastern name of the Lower Egypt*.

This city stands on the eastern bank of the Nile, at the distance of a quarter of a league from the river, which deprives it of a great advantage; for the loss of which, the canal, which comes up to it, cannot compensate, since it contains no running water, except in time of the inundation.

When we hear of *Grand Caire*, we are led to imagine that it must be a capital, at least, like those of Europe; but if we reflect that, even amongst ourselves, towns have only begun to be rendered convenient and elegant within these hundred years, we shall easily believe that, in a country where nothing has been improved since the tenth century, they must partake of the common barbarism; and, indeed, we shall find that Cairo contains none of those public or private edifices, those regular squares, or well-built streets, in which the architect displays his genius. Its environs are full of hills of dust formed by the rubbish which is accumulating every day†, while the multitude of tombs, and the stench of common sewers, are at once offensive to the smell and the sight. Within the walls, the streets are winding and narrow; and as they are not paved, the crowds of men, camels, asses, and dogs, which press against each other, raise a very disagreeable dust; individuals often water their doors, and to this dust

succeeds mud and pestiferous exhalations. Contrary to the general custom of the east, the houses have two and three stories, over which is a terrace of stone or tiles; in general they are of earth and bricks badly burnt; the rest are of soft stone, of a fine grain, procured from the neighbouring Mount Mokattam. All these houses have the air of prisons, for they have no light from the street; as it is extremely dangerous to have many windows in such a country: they even take the precaution to make the entering door very low. The rooms within are ill contrived. Among the great, however, are to be found a few ornaments and conveniences, their vast halls, especially, in which water spouts up into marble basins, are peculiarly well adapted to the climate. The paved floor, inlaid with marble and coloured earthen ware, is covered with mats and mattresses, and over all is spread a rich carpet, on which they sit cross-legged. Around the wall is a sort of sofa with cushions, to support the back and elbows; and above, at the height of seven or eight feet, a range of shelves, decked out with China and Japanese porcelain.—The walls, naked in other respects, are chequered with sentences extracted from the Koran, and painted foliage and flowers, with which also the porticos of the Beys are covered; the windows have neither glass, nor moving shutters, but only an open lattice work, which frequently costs more than our glazing. The light enters from the inner courts, from whence the sycamores reflect a verdure pleasing to the eye. An opening to the north, or at the top of the ceiling, admits a refreshing breeze, while, by a whimsical contradiction, they wrap themselves up in warm woollen

* This name of *Masr* has the same consonants with that of *Masr-aim*, used by the Hebrews; which, on account of its plural form, seems properly to denote the inhabitants of the Delta, while those of Thebais are called *Beni Kous*, or children of Kous.

† Sultan Selim had appointed boats to carry it to the sea; but this regulation has been laid aside, to divert the money to other purposes.

cloths and furs. The rich pretend self, is not more than a thousand, by this means to escape diseases; the total cannot be more than two but the common people, with their millions three hundred thousand. blue shirts and hard mats, are less The cultivated lands, according to liable to take cold, and enjoy better health. Danville, consist of two thousand, one hundred square leagues, whence there results, for each square league, one thousand one hundred and forty-two inhabitants. This number, which is greater than even that of France, may lead us to imagine that Egypt is not so depopulated as it has been represented; but if we observe that the lands never lie fallow, but are continually productive, it must be followed that its population is very little in comparison of what it has been, and of what it is capable of becoming.

The population of Cairo has frequently been a subject of dispute. If we may credit the head officer of the customs, Anthony Faraoun, cited by Baron *De Tott*, it approaches seven hundred thousand souls, including Boulak, a port and suburb detached from the city; but all calculations of the number of inhabitants in Turkey are arbitrary, as no registers are kept of births, deaths, or marriages. The Mahometans have even superstitious prejudices against numbering their people. The Christians may indeed be estimated by means of their tickets of capitation*. All we know with certainty is, that according to the plan of M. Niebuhr, taken in 1761, Cairo is three leagues in circumference, which is about the same with Paris, by the line of the Boulevards. Within this space is comprised a number of gardens, courts, vacant grounds and ruins. Now, if Paris, within the Boulevards, does not contain above seven hundred thousand inhabitants though the houses are five stories high, it is difficult to conceive that Cairo, where they are only two stories, can contain more than two hundred and fifty thousand. It is equally impracticable to form a just estimate of the population of all Egypt. Nevertheless, as it is known that the number of towns and villages does not exceed two thousand three hundred, and the number of inhabitants in each of them, one with another, including Cairo it-

Among the singularities which appear most extraordinary to a stranger at Cairo, may be mentioned the great number of ugly dogs which roam about the streets, and the kites which skim over the houses with frequent and doleful cries.—The Musselmén kill neither of these though they are equally held to be unclean*; on the contrary, they often throw them the fragments of their tables; and devotees even endow charitable foundations of bread and water for the dogs.—These animals have besides the resource of the common sewers, which, however, does not prevent them from suffering by hunger and thirst; but it is very astonishing that these extremities never occasion madness. Prosper Alpinus has already made this remark in his treatise on the Physic of the Egyptians. Canine madness is equally unknown in Syria; the name of the malady, however, is to be found in the Arabic language, and

* Called *karadj*; *k* is here the Spanish jota.

* The turtle-doves, which are extremely numerous, build their nests in the houses; and even the children do not touch them.

is not borrowed from any foreign tongue. their eyes red, purulent, or ble-
 mished. Almost every one wears

Nothing can appear more extraordinary to a stranger than the prodigious number of persons whose sight is either lost or impaired, and which is so great, that out of a hundred persons I have met while walking the streets of Cairo, twenty have been quite blind, ten wanting an eye, and twenty others have had a fillet, a token of an approaching or convalescent ophthalmia; but nothing astonished me more than the indifference and apathy with which they support so dreadful a misfortune. *It was decreed, says the Mussulman: praise be to God! God has willed it, says the Christian, blessed be his name.* (Volney.)

Comparison between the Value of Lands in GREAT-BRITAIN and AMERICA, as Objects of Speculation.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

AMERICA.

1. The high state of improvement, the crowded population, and the low price of labor render the price 30 and 40l. sterling per acre. The want of improvement, and of population, and the high price of labour, render the price from one to two dollars per acre.

2. The national debt of 500 and odd millions, and the East-India company's debts have created a number of stockholders, who being purchasers, raise landed property above its value. Should their debts be lost, land would fall 50 per cent or more. If a war should encrease the debt, the value of lands would rise by encrease of purchasers, or if peace continues it will rise with encreased population.

3. The population being full it is exposed to diminution by transplantations to Botany Bay, and by her soldiers sent to Gibraltar, West-Indies, Canada, Nova-Scotia, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, St. Helena, &c. &c. &c. A fertile soil, with plenty of timber, coal lime, iron, copper, &c. &c., induces emigration from all quarters, and as the countrymen consist of industrious citizens who marry early, the multiplication astonishes the old world; some calculate that the population doubles 15 or 20 years.

4. Exposed to war by her extensive possessions, and by her neighbourhood, with ocelligent powers, in proof of which the present enormous debt, has been accumulated in a century. Not exposed to war as the lakes, rivers and mountains now form a natural barrier between her and Canada, and as the Indians decrease, and as the Atlantic is between her and the European powers.

5. Supported by Machinery, which a sensible traveller estimates at 50 millions of pounds sterling, whereby she is able to export manufactures (after supplying her own subjects) to purchase teas, wines, Machinery, canals, &c. are rapidly establishing, that she may import raw materials and supply herself with manufactures; hitherto agriculture, house-building, and ship-building have chiefly claimed atten-

&c. to support the consumption of armies, navies, civil and ecclesiastical debt, drones, and all their servants, &c. which amount to half the people.

tion : But now iron and tin manufactures, sail cloth, cordage, boulding-cloths, playing cards, bottles, glasses, &c. are successfully made, and America is applying the improvements of the old world and availing herself of the accumulated knowledge of centuries.

6. The land tax and the poor rates annually encreasing exclusive of ten per cent on income.

No land tax, scarce a poor rate.

7. The West-India produce monopolized, but as duties encrease, the proprietors of the islands are sending their produce direct to foreign markets.

After the war the West-Indies will require more timber, &c. and as the return cargoes must be in produce, the time fast approaches when America by her typographical situation will have the principal commerce of the West-Indies.

8. The government is obliged to encrease its power by encroaching on the rights of the people, as its taxes encrease, thus double discontent is excited, and notwithstanding this the government is struggling to continue the old sources of bloodshed and expence by insisting on the balance of power.

The executive government has been twice changed without the least derangement or apprehension, and the citizens become more attached to the present constitution as they prosper under it, and more averse to change as they have more to lose; the debt likely to diminish, and the number and capability of the payers increase in an averse ratio.

9. The King forms family compacts, and alliances with foreign powers and thus sows the seeds of future bloodshed and disputes, because he possesses Hanover, and his children must marry abroad.

Any fellow-citizen may by abilities and virtues indulge the hope of obtaining the hand and heart of any of the Executive's children and all the evils which flowed from royal marriages are precluded.

10. The component parts of the British constitution are discordant, and daily become more divided; the democratic or republican part of the constitution has encouraged mental and corporeal exertions by good laws, and the trial by jury, whilst despotism kept the rest of Europe in darkness; but the monarchical and aristocratical parts of the constitution have dissipated, in idle and ferocious wars all the wealth which the other created. The taxes, tythes, corruption of boroughs, &c. all render the people adverse to

Scarce a motive can be even suggested for revolt; the word excise, which had made the mother country so obnoxious, did for a time render some back settlers turbulent; but now the people are more enlightened, and more attached to the Constitution from time and experience. If any little alteration is desired by the majority it can be done without a convulsion. The citizens cannot complain of the salaries being exorbitant. They have no monopolies to do away; they have not the tythes

the government. Hitherto they have acquiesced in every imposition, as men are not easily induced to risque the loss of property; but now they begin to give up hopes of benefit from their own representatives and two distinct parties are forming, viz. the people and the government. As the former party encreases, the monied men and nobility rally round the throne; the minority is become insignificant, because benefits are not expected, as heretofore by change of ministers. Dissenters, reformers, republicans, and those reduced to distress, now form a large and powerful body which misery daily encreases, and the period fast approaches when the collision will take place. The loss of a colony, the establishment of rival manufactures, or a deficit in the receipts, may at once occasion it.

Each person may pursue his terrestrial welfare and heavenly happiness unobstructed, according to the dictates of his mind. America means in future to avoid treaties. The laws are well obeyed, and murder, rape and robbery, are almost unknown. Although America has been much interested in the present contest abroad, and although she has received insults and injuries from both nations, yet she does not seek redress by war. Peace is anxiously wished for, that emigrants may come over without fear of enemies, and America has not any colonies, and she exports less, she imports less also: and have more internal trade; for if the citizens are not supported by the government in armies and navies, they must be beneficially occupied at home.

Smith.

FRENCH AEROSTATION. his barometer on descending at Eganville. But he judges, by the quantity of ballast he threw out, by the dilation of the balloon, by the whistling noise of the gas as he let it escape through the tube, but, above all, by the extreme cold he felt, and especially by the great numbness of his fingers. In passing through the different currents of air, or rather from one current to another, the machine was sometimes whirled round, and once the balloon revolved upon its own axis. In his second voyage with the lady, he landed her on the *Plaine du Dugny*, and ascended again by himself, with a view to find a current of wind fair for the metropolis, above that which blew near the earth in a contrary direction. It was in this attempt

Citizen GARNER has ascended in his balloon for the ninth time, in the two last of which he has been accompanied by a young lady of the name of Celestina Henry. They made the park of Mofseaux (the villa of the late duke of Orleans) the place of departure. The account this aeronaut gives of the incidents which occurred in his several voyages to the upper regions, contains a great deal of novel and interesting information. His highest point of ascension he judges to have been three thousand toises, or six thousand yards, equal to almost three miles and an half. Of this fact, however, he could not be very exact, as the preceding day he had the misfortune to break

that he crossed the river Seine three times, and passed thro' three beds of clouds, without finding the current which was to carry him back to Paris. He presumes he attained the excessive height before mentioned, and believes it to be the maximum of elevation consistent with the preservation of the adventurer. In the direction of north-east, he says his eyes first beheld the rising of the sun, for it was between four and five o'clock in the morning on the 24th of July. This sight he represents as most brilliant and majestic. Though the sun's rays tempered the vast coldness of the air in his ascent, yet when at the highest, he describes it as absolutely insupportable. This is the moment, he remarks, that the aeronaut should preserve his *sang froid*, and call up all his courage, not so much for the purpose of braving the aspect of the immense abyss below, as to surmount the indispositions he may experience, and which he calls indefinable; among other distressing sensations, a tingling in the ears, a vomiting, an accelerated impetus of the blood, with an inflation of the arteries from such increased circulation. He finished this expedition at six o'clock the same morning, on the plains of Sempigny, on the borders of the river Oise, at twenty leagues from the place where he set out, which run he had made in an hour and three quarters. He concludes his own account of the voyage, and the probable utility of the further cultivation of the science of ærostation, by signifying that a dispatch might be carried to Holland in eight hours, in a balloon, with advice from the Directory for the sailing of the Dutch fleet out of the Texel.

[Med. Rep.

SOME ACCOUNT OF GEORGE OF CAPADOCIA, THE PATRON SAINT OF ENGLAND.

— “GEORGE, from his parents or his education surnamed the Cappadocian, was born at Epiphania in Cicilia, in a fuller's shop. From this obscure and servile origin he raised himself by the talents of a parasite: and the patrons, whom he assiduously flattered, procured for their worthless dependent a lucrative commission, or contract, to supply the army with bacon. His employment was mean: he rendered it infamous. He accumulated wealth by the basest arts of fraud and corruption; but this malversations were so notorious, that George was compelled to escape from the pursuits of justice. After this disgrace, in which he appears to have saved his fortune at the expence of his honor, he embraced, with real or affected zeal, the profession of Arianism. From the love, or the ostentation, of learning, he collected a valuable library of history, rhetoric, philosophy, and theology; and the choice of the prevailing faction promoted George of Cappadocia to the throne of Athanasius. The entrance of the new archbishop was that of a Barbarian conqueror and each moment of his reign was polluted by cruelty and avarice. The catholics of Alexandria and Egypt were abandoned to a tyrant, qualified, by nature and education, to exercise the office of persecution; but he oppressed with an impartial hand the various inhabitants of his extensive diocese. The primate of Egypt assumed the pomp and insolence of his lofty station; but he still betrayed the vices of his base and servile extraction. The merchants of Alexandria were impoverished by the unjust, and almost

the government. Hitherto they have acquiesced in every imposition, as men are not easily induced to risque the loss of property; but now they begin to give up hopes of benefit from their own representatives and two distinct parties are forming, viz. the people and the government. As the former party encreases, the monied men and nobility rally round the throne; the minority is become insignificant, because benefits are not expected, as heretofore by change of ministers. Dissenters, reformers, republicans, and those reduced to distress, now form a large and powerful body which misery daily encreases, and the period fast approaches when the collision will take place. The loss of a colony, the establishment of rival manufactures, or a deficit in the receipts, may at once occasion it.

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universal monopoly, which he acquired, of nitre, salt, paper funerals, &c. and the spiritual father of a great people condescended to practise the vile and pernicious arts of an informer. The Alexandrians could never forget, nor forgive, the tax, which he suggested, on all the houses of the city: under an obsolete claim, that the royal founder had conveyed to his successors, the Ptolemies and the Cæsars, the perpetual property of the soil. The Pagans, who had been flattered with the hopes of freedom and toleration, excited his devout avarice; and the rich temples of Alexandria were either pillaged or insulted by the haughty prelate, who exclaimed, in a loud and threatening tone, "How long will these sepulchres be permitted to stand?" Under the reign of Constantius, he was expelled by the fury, or rather by the justice, of the people; and it was not without a violent struggle, that the civil and military powers of the state could restore his authority, and gratify his revenge. The messenger who proclaimed at Alexandria the accession of Julian, announced the downfall of the archbishop. George, with two of his obsequious ministers, count Didorus, and Dracontius, master of the mint, were ignominiously dragged in chains to the public prison. At the end of twenty-four days, the prison was forced open by the rage of a superstitious multitude, impatient of the tedious forms of judicial proceedings. The enemies of gods and men expired under their cruel insults; the lifeless bodies of the archbishop and his associates were carried in triumph through the streets on the back of a camel; and the inactivity of the Athanasian party was esteemed a shining example of evangelical patience.

The remains of these guilty wretches were thrown into the sea; and the popular leaders of the tumult declared their resolution to disappoint the devotion of the Christians, and to intercept the future honors of these martyrs, who had been punished, like their predecessors, by the enemies of their religion. The fears of the Pagans were just, and their precautions ineffectual. The meretricious death of the archbishop obliterated the memory of his life. The rival of Athanasius was dear and sacred to the Arians, and the seeming conversion of those sectaries introduced his worship into the bosom of the Catholic church. The odious stranger, disguising every circumstance of time and place, assumed the mask of a martyr, a saint, and a Christian hero; and the infamous George of Capadocia has been transformed into the renowned St. George of England, the patron of arms, of chivalry, and of the Garter."

[Gibbon.

The following curious address to the King of Candia is a genuine article of Eastern hyperbole:—

To the fortunate person endowed with all good qualities; possessed of firmness, like the Golden Mountain; adored by Mandalaysvaras (*i. e.* Rulers of Counties); taker of tributes from the Foreign Powers; the most learned of the magicians; enjoyer of pleasures like the guardian deities; studious of Mouna Montra, (*i. e.* mental contemplation of the Supreme Being); a warrior surrounded with an army of intoxicated elephants; the most eminent of the ruling Princes; a deity crowned with a royal diadem, shadowed by an umbrella resembling the full moon; the lucky Prince of Lanka, sitting on a gemmed throne, and wearing a shining crown; a descendant of the Solar race, entitled Vootama Parla Teroovaul.

Miscellaneous Literature.

"Oft from her careless hand, the wandering muse,
"Scatters luxuriant sweets, which well might form,
"A living wreath to deck the brows of Time.

Anonymous.

NARRATIVE OF THE INFANCY AND YOUTH OF ROBERT BURNS, THE POET.

(Written by himself.)

ROBERT BURNES was the his life in July 1796, in his 38th
son of a farmer in Ayrshire, and year.

afterwards himself a farmer there; The strength and originality of
but having been unsuccessful, he his genius procured him the no-
was about to emigrate to Jamaica. tice of many persons distinguished
He had previously however attract- in the republic of letters, and a-
ed some notice by his poetical ta- mong others, that of Dr. Moore,
lents in the vicinity where he liv- well known for his Views of So-
ed, and having published a small ciety and Manners on the Conti-
volume of his poems at Kilmar- nent of Europe. To this gentle-
nock, this drew upon him more man our poet, addressed the fol-
general attention; in consequence lowing letter, after his first visit to
of the encouragement he received, Edinburgh, giving a history of his
he repaired to Edinburgh, and writing.
there published by subscription an
improved and enlarged edition of

"Moucline, Aug. 1, 1787.

"SIR,
his poems, which met with ex- "FOR some months past I
traordinary success. By the pro- have been rambling over the
fits arising from the sale of this edi- country, but am now confined
tion he was enabled to enter on a with some lingering complaints,
farm in Dumfries-shire; and hav- originating, as I take it, in the
ing been married to a person to stomach. To divert my spirits in
whom he had been long attached, this miserable fog of *ennui*, I have
he retired, to devote the remainder taken a whim to give you a history
of his life to agriculture. He was of myself. My name has made
again however, unsuccessful, and some little noise in this country;
abandoning his farm, he removed you have done me the honor to in-
to the town of Dumfries, where terest yourself very warmly in my
he filled an inferior office in the behalf; and I think a faithful ac-
Excise, and where he terminated count of what character of a man

I am, and how I came by that character, may perhaps amuse you an idle moment. I will give you an honest narrative, though I know it will be often at my own expence; for I assure you, Sir, I have, like Solomon, whose character, excepting in the trifling affair of wisdom, I sometimes think I resemble; I have, I say, like him turned my eyes to behold madness and folly; and like him too, frequently shaken hands with their intoxicating friendship. * * * After you have perused these pages, should you think them trifling and impertinent, I only beg leave to tell you, that the poor author wrote them under some twitching qualms of conscience, arising from a suspicion that he was doing what he ought not to do; a predicament he has more than once been in before.

"I have not the most distant pretensions to assume that character which the pye-coated guardians of escutcheons calls a gentleman. When at Edinburgh last winter, I got acquainted in the herald's office, and looking through the granary of honors, I there found almost every name of the kingdom; but for me,

"My ancient but ignoble blood
Has crept through scoundrels ever since
the flood."

"Gules, Purpure, Argent, &c. quite
disowned me."

"My father was of the north of Scotland, the son of a farmer, and was thrown by early misfortune on the world at large; where, after many years wanderings and sojournings, he picked up a pretty large quantity of observation and experience, to which I am indebted for most of my little pretensions to wisdom. I have met with few who understood *men, their*

manners, and their ways, equal to him; but stubborn, ungainly integrity, and headstrong, ungovernable irascibility, are disqualifying circumstances; consequently I was born a very poor man's son.

"For the first six or seven years of my life, my father was gardener to a worthy gentleman of small estate in the neighborhood of Ayr. Had he continued in that station, I must have marched off to be one of the little underlings about a farm-house; but as it was his dearest wish and prayer to have it in his power to keep his children under his own eye, till they could discern between good and evil; so with the assistance of his generous master, my father ventured on a small farm on his estate. At those years I was by no means a favorite with any body. I was a good deal noted for a retentive memory, a stubborn sturdy something in my disposition, and an enthusiastic idea of piety. I say *idea* of piety, because I was then but a child. Though it cost the schoolmaster some thrashings, I made an excellent English scholar; and by the time I was ten or eleven years of age, I was a critic in substantives, verbs, and particles. In my infant and boyish days, too, I owed much to an old woman who resided in the family, remarkable for her ignorance, credulity, and superstition. She had, I suppose, the largest collection in the country of tales and songs concerning devils, ghosts, fairies, brownies, witches, warlocks, spunkies, kelpies, elf-candles, dead-lights, wraiths, apparitions, cantraps, giants, enchanted towers, dragons, and other trumpery. This cultivated the latent seeds of poetry; but had so strong an effect on my imagination, that to this hour, in my nocturnal ram-

bles I sometimes keep a sharp look-out in suspicious places; and tho' of infinitude without bounds or limits. I formed several connections with other young men who possess an effort of philosophy to shake off these idle terrors. The youngling actors who were busy in earliest composition that I recollect taking pleasure in, was The Vision of Mirza, and a hymn of Addison's, beginning, "How are thy servants blest, O Lord!" I particularly remember one stanza which was music to my boyish ear—

"For tho' on dreadful whirls we hung
"High on the broken wave."

I met with these pieces in Mason's English Collection, one of my school-books. The two first books I ever read in private, and which gave me more pleasure than any two books I ever read since, were, the Life of Hannibal, and the History of Sir Wm. Wallace. Hannibal gave my young ideas such a turn, that I used to strut in raptures up and down after the recruiting drum and bag-pipe, and wished myself tall enough to be a soldier; while the story of Wallace poured a Scottish prejudice into my veins, which will boil along there, till the flood-gates of life shut in eternal rest.

"Polemical divinity about this time was putting the country half mad, and I, ambitious of shining in conversation parties on Sundays between sermons, at funerals, &c. used, a few years afterwards, to puzzle Calvinism with so much heat and indiscretion, that they raised a hue and cry of heresy against me, which has not ceased to this hour.

"My vicinity to Ayr was of some advantage to me. My social disposition, when not checked by some modification of spited pride

was like our catechism definition of infinitude without bounds or limits. I formed several connections with other young men who possess an effort of philosophy to shake off these idle terrors. The youngling actors who were busy in earliest composition that I recollect taking pleasure in, was The Vision of Mirza, and a hymn of Addison's, beginning, "How are thy servants blest, O Lord!" I particularly remember one stanza which was music to my boyish ear—

It takes a few dashes into the world, to give the young great man that proper decent, un-noticing disregard for the poor, insignificant, stupid devils, the mechanics and peasantry around him who were perhaps born in the same village. My young superiors never insulted the clouterly appearance of my plough-boy carcass, the two extremities of which were often exposed to all the inclemencies of all the seasons. They would give me stray volumes of books; among them, even then, I could pick up some observations, and one, whose heart I am sure not even the *Munny Begum* scenes have tainted, helped me to a little French. Parting with these my young friends and benefactors, as they once occasionally went off for the East or West Indies, was often to me a very sore affliction, but I was soon called to more serious evils. My father's generous master died; the farm proved a ruinous bargain; and, to clench the misfortune, we fell into the hands of a factor, who sat for the picture I have drawn of one in my *Tale of the two dogs*. My father was advanced in

life when he married; I was the eldest of seven children, and he, worn out by early hardships, was unfit for labor. My father's

spirit was irritated, but not easily broken. There was a freedom in his lease in two years more, and to weather these two years, we retrenched our expences. We lived very poorly; I was a dexterous ploughman for my age, and the next eldest to me was a brother (Gilbert), who could drive the plough very well, and help me to thrash the corn. A novel writer might perhaps have viewed these scenes with some satisfaction, but so did not I; my indignation yet boils at the recollection of the scoundrel factor's threatening letters, which used to set us all in tears.

"This kind of life, the cheerless gloom of a hermit, with the unceasing moil of a galley-slave, brought me to my 16th year; a little before which period I first committed the sin of rhyme. You know our country custom of coupling a man and woman together as partners in the labors of harvest. In my 15th autumn, my partner was a bewitching creature, a year younger than myself.—My scarcity of English denies me the power of doing her justice in that language, but you know the Scottish idiom; she was a *bonnie sweet sonsie lass*. In short, she altogether, unwittingly to herself, initiated me in that delicious passion, which, in spite of acid disappointment, gin-horse prudence, and book-worm philosophy, I hold to be the first of human joys, our dearest blessing here below! How she caught the contagion I cannot tell; you medical people talk much of infection from breathing the same air, the touch &c. but I never expressly said I loved her. Indeed I did not know myself why I liked so much to loiter behind with her, when returning in the evening from our labors; why the tone of her voice made my heart strings thrill like an Æolian harp; and particularly why my pulse beat such a furious ratan when I looked and fingered over her little hand to pick out the cruel nettle strings and thistles. Among her other love-inspiring qualities, she sung sweetly; and it was her favourite reel to which I attempted giving an embodied vehicle in rhyme. I was not so presumptuous as to imagine, that I could make verses like printed ones, composed by men who had Greek and Latin; but my girl sung a song which was said to be composed by a small country Laird's son, on one of his father's maids, with whom he was in love; and I saw no reason why I might not rhyme as well as he; for, excepting that he could shear sheep, and cast peats, his father living in the moor lands, he had no more scholar craft than myself.

Thus with me began love and poetry; which at times have been my only, and, till within the last twelve months, have been my highest enjoyment. My father struggled on till he reached the freedom in his lease, when he entered on a larger farm, about ten miles farther in the country. The nature of the bargain he made, was such as to throw a little ready money into his hands at the commencement of the lease, otherwise the affair would be impracticable. For four years we lived comfortably here, but a difference commencing between him and his landlord as to terms, after three years tossing and whirling in the vortex of litigation, my father was just saved from the horrors of a jail, by a consumption, which after two years promises, kindly stepped in and carried him away, to "where, the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest!"

"It is during the time that we lived on this farm, that my little story is most eventful. I was, at the beginning of this period, perhaps the most ungainly awkward boy in the parish; no *solitaire* was less acquainted with the ways of the world. What I knew of ancient story was gathered from Salmon's and Guthrie's geographical grammars; and the ideas I had formed of modern manners, of literature, and criticism, I got from the Spectator. These, with Pope's works, some plays of Shakspeare, Tull and Dickson, on agriculture, the Phantheon, Locke's essay on the human understanding, Stackhouse's history of the bible, Justice's British Gardener's Dictionary, Bayle's Lectures, Allan Ramsay's works, Taylor's Scripture Doctrine of Original Sin, a Select Collection of English Songs, and Hervey's Meditations, had formed the whole of my reading. The collection of songs was my *vade mecum*. I pored over them driving my cart, or walking to labor, song by song, verse by verse; carefully noting the true, tender, or sublime, from affectation and fustian. I am convinced I owe to this practice much of my critic-craft, such as it is.

"In my seventeenth year, to give my manners a brush, I went to a country dancing-school. My father had an unaccountable antipathy against these meetings and my going was what, to this moment, I repent, in opposition to his wishes. My father, as I said before, was subject to strong passions; from that instance of disobedience in me, he took a sort of dislike to me, which I believe was one cause of the dissipation which marked my succeeding years. I say dissipation, comparatively with the strictness and sobriety and regularity of Presbyterian country life: for though the will-o-wisp meteors of thoughtless whim were almost the sole lights of my path, yet early ingrained, piety and virtue kept me for several years afterwards, within the line of prudence. The great misfortune of my life was to want an aim. I had felt early some stirrings of ambition, but they were the blind propings of Homer's Cyclops round the walls of his cave. I saw my father's situation entailed on me perpetual labor. The only two openings by which I could enter the temple of fortune, was the gate of niggardly economy, or the path of little chicaning bargain-making. The first is so contracted an aperture, I never could squeeze myself into it; the last I always hated; there was contamination in the very entrance! Thus abandoned of aim or view in life, with a strong appetite for sociability, as well from native hilarity, as from a pride of observation and remark; a constitutional melancholy or hypochondriasm that made me fly solitude; add to these incentives to social life, my reputation for bookish knowledge, a certain wild logical, talent, and a strength of thought something like the rudiments of good sense, and it will not seem surprising, that I was generally a welcome guest where I visited, or any great wonder, that always where two or three met together, there I was among them. But far beyond all other impulse my heart was *unpenchant a l'adoration de la terre du genre humain*. My heart was completely tinder, and was continually lighted up by some or other; and as in every warfare in this world, my fortune was various; sometimes I was re-

ceived with favor, and sometimes I was mortified with a repulse. At the plough, scythe, or reap-hook, I feared no competitor, and thus I set absolute want to defiance; and, as I never cared farther for my labors, than while I was in actual exercise. I spent the evenings in the way after my own heart. A country lad seldom carries on a love adventure without an assisting confident. I possessed a curiosity, zeal and intrepid dexterity, that recommended me as a proper second on these occasions, and I dare say, I felt as much pleasure in being in the secret of half the loves of the parish of Tarbolton, as ever did statesmen in knowing the intrigues of half the courts of Europe. The very goose-feather in my hand seems to know instinctively the well-won path of my imagination, the favorite theme of my song; & is with difficulty, restrained from giving you a couple of paragraphs on the love and adventures of my compeers, the humble inmate of the farm-house and cottage; but the grave sons of science, ambition, or avarice, baptize these things by the name of follies. To the sons and daughters of labor and poverty, they are matters of the most serious nature; to them the ardent hope, the stolen interview, the tender farewell, are the greatest and most delicious parts of their enjoyments.

"Another circumstance in my life which made some alteration in my mind and manners, was, that I spent my nineteenth summer on a smuggling coast, a good distance from home, at a noted school, to learn mensuration, surveying, dialling, &c. in which I made pretty good progress. But I made a greater progress in the knowledge of mankind. The contraband

trade was at that time very successful, and it sometimes happened to me to fall in with those who carried it on. Scenes of swaggering riot, and roaring dissipation were till this time new to me, but I was no enemy to social life. Here, though I learned to fill my glass, and to mix without fear in a drunken squabble, yet I went on with a high hand with my geometry till the sun entered Virgo, a month which is always carnival in my bosom, when a charming *fillette* who lived next door to the school, overset my trigonometry, and set me off at a tangent from the sphere of my studies. I however struggled on with my *fines* and *co-fines*, for a few days more; but stepping into the garden one charming noon, to take the sun's altitude, there I met my angel,

"Like Proserpine gathering flowers,
Herself a fairer flower."—

"It was in vain to think of doing any more good at school. The remaining week I staid I did nothing but craze the faculties of my soul about her, or steal out to meet her; and the two last nights of my stay in the country, had sleep been a mortal sin, the image of this modest and innocent girl had kept me guiltless.

"I returned home very considerably improved. My reading was enlarged with the very important addition of Thompson's and Shenstone's works. I had seen human nature in a new phasis; and engaged several of my school fellows to keep up a literary correspondence with me. This improved me in composition. I had met with a collection of letters by the wits of Queen Ann's reign, and I poured over them.

most devoutly. I kept copies of his trade. This was an unlucky my own letters that pleased me, and affair. My *** and to finish the a comparison between them and whole, as we were giving a well- the composition of most of my coming carousal to the new year, correspondents, flattered my vanity the shop took fire, and burnt to ty. I carried this whim so far, ashes, and I was left, like a true poet, that though I had not three farthings worth of business in the et, not worth a sixpence.

"I was obliged to give up this world, yet almost every post brought scheme; the clouds of misfortune me as many letters as if I had been a broad plodding son of day- ther's head; and what was worst book and ledger. of all, he was visibly far gone in

"My life flowed on much in a consumption; and to crown my the same course till my twenty- distresses, a *belle fille*, whom I third year, *Vive l'Amour, et vive la* adored, and who had pledged her *bagatelle*, were my sole principles soul to meet me in the field of ma- of action. The addition of two trimony, jilted me with peculiar more authors to my library, gave circumstances of mortification. me great pleasure; *Sterne* and *The finishing evil* that brought up *McKensie—Iristram Shandy*, and the rear of this infernal file, was *The Man of Feeling* were my bosom my constitutional melancholy be- favourites. Poetry was still a dar- ing increased to such a degree, ling walk for my mind, but it that for three months I was in a was only indulged according to state of mind scarcely to be envied the humour of the hour. I had by the hopeless wretches who usually half a dozen or more pie- have got their mittimus—*departees* on hand; I took up one or *from me ye cursed*.

other, as it suited the momentary "From this adventure I learned tone of my mind, and dismissed something of a town life; but the the work as it bordered on fatigue. principal thing which gave my My passions when once lighted mind a turn, was a friendship I up, raged like so many devils, till formed with a young fellow, a very they got vent in rhyme; and then noble character, but a hapless son a conning over my verses, like a of misfortune. He was the son spell, soothed all into quiet! None of a simple mechanic; but a of the rhymes of those days are in great man in the neighborhood print, except *Winter*, a *Dirge*, the taking him under his patronage, eldest of my printed pieces; *The* gave him a genteel education, *Death of the Poor Mailie*; *John Bar-* with a view of bettering his situ- *leycorn*, and songs, first, second and ation in life. The parson dying third, (vol. 3). Song second was just as he was ready to launch out the ebullition of that passion which into the world, the poor fellow in ended the fore-mentioned school despair, went to sea; where, after business. a variety of good and ill fortune, a

My twenty-third year was to me little before I was acquainted with an important æra. Partly through him, he had been set ashore by an whim, and partly that I wished to American privateer, on the wild set about doing something in life, coast of Connaught, stripped of I joined a flax-dresser in a neigh- every thing. I cannot quit this boring town, (Irvine,) to learn poor fellow's story without adding,

that he is at this time master of a large West-Indiaman, belonging to the Thames.

"His mind was fraught with independence, magnanimity, and every manly virtue. I loved and admired him to a degree of enthusiasm, and of course strove to imitate him. In some measure I succeeded: I had pride before, but he taught it to flow in proper channels. His knowledge of the world was vastly superior to mine, and I was all attention to learn. He was the only man I ever saw, who was a greater fool than myself, when woman was the presiding star; but he spoke of illicit love with the levity of a sailor, which I had regarded with horror. Here his friendship did me a mischief, and the consequence was, that soon after I resumed the plough, I wrote the Poet's Welcome*. My reading only increased while in this town by two stray volumes of Pamela, and one of Ferdinand Count Fathom, which gave me some idea of novels. Rhyme, except some religious pieces that are in print, I had given up; but meeting with Ferguson's Scottish Poems, I strung anew my wildly sounding lyre, with emulating vigor. When my father died, his all went among the hell-hounds that ground in the kennel of justice; but we made a shift to collect a little money in the family amongst us, with which, to keep us together, my brother and I took a neighbouring farm. My brother wanted my hair-brained imagination, as well as my social and amorous madness; but in good sense, and every sober qualification, he was far my superior.

"I entered on this farm with a

* Rob the Rhymers Welcome to his Bastard Child.

full resolution, *come, go to, I will be wise!* I read farming books; I calculated crops; I attended markets, and in short, in spite of *the devil and the world, and the flesh*, I believe I should have been a wise man; but the first year, from unfortunately buying bad seed, the second from a late harvest, we lost half our crops. This overset all my wisdom, and I returned, *like the dog to his vomit, and the sow that was washed to her wallowing in the mire*.

"I now began to be known in the neighbourhood as a maker of rhymes. The first of my poetic offspring that saw the light was a burlesque lamentation on a quarrel between two reverend Calvinists, both of them *dramatis personæ* in my *Holy Fair*. I had a notion myself, that the piece had some merit; but to prevent the worst, I gave a copy of it to a friend who was very fond of such things, and told him that I could not guess who was the author of it, but that I thought it pretty clever. With a certain description of the clergy, as well as laity, it met with a roar of applause. *Holy Willie's Prayer* next made its appearance, and alarmed the kirk-session so much, that they held several meetings to look over their spiritual artillery, if haply any of it might be pointed against profane rhymers. Unluckily for me my wanderings led me on another side, within point blank shot of their heaviest metal. This is the unfortunate story that gave rise to my printed poem, *The Lament*. This was a most melancholy affair, which I cannot yet bear to reflect on, and had very nearly given me one or two of the principle qualifications for a place among those who have lost the chart, and mistaken the reckoning of rationality.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Miscellaneous Literature.

"There are sparks and flames, lillies and blue bottles, rains and dews, stars and me-
"teors, rivers and rivulets, which is a perfect picture of Nature, and to judge of
"the work you must unite the different views, and make but one piece of the whole.
Ganganellis Letters, Vol 1. p. 210.

NARRATIVE OF THE INFANCY AND YOUTH OF ROBERT BURNS, THE POET.

(Written by himself.)

(Concluded.)

I GAVE up my part of the farm "To know myself had been all to my brother; in truth, it was only along my favorite study. I weigh- nominally mine; and made what ed myself alone, I balanced my- little preparation was in my power self with others; I watched every for Jamaica. But, before leaving means of information, to see how my native country for ever, I re- much ground I occupied as a man solved to publish my poems. I and as a poet; I studied assiduously weighed my productions as impar- nature's design in my formation, tially as was in my power; I tho't where the lights and shades in my they had merit; and it was a deli- character were intended. I was cious idea that I should be called pretty confident my poems would a clever fellow, even though it meet with some applause; but, at should never reach my ears—a the worst, the roar of the Atlantic poor negro-driver—or perhaps a would deafen the voice of censure, victim to that inhospitable clime, and the novelty of West Indian and gone to the world of spirits! scenes make me forget neglect. I I could truly say, *pauvre inconnu* as threw off 600 copies, of which I I then was, I had pretty nearly as had got subscriptions for about high an idea of myself and of my 350. My vanity was, highly gra- works, as I have at this moment, tified by the reception I met with when the public has decided in from the public; and besides I their favor. It ever was my opi- pocketed, all expences deducted, nion, that the mistakes and blun- nearly twenty pounds. This sum ders both in a rational and religi- came very seasonably, as I was- ous point of view, of which we thinking of indenting myself for see thousands daily guilty, are ow- want of money to procure my pas- ing to their ignorance of them- sage. As soon as I was master of selves. nine guineas, the price of waiting

me to the torrid zone, I took a May, and June, rich caravans from steerage passage in the first ship the interior of Africa; they carry that was to sail from the Clyde, for a considerable quantity of three "Hungry ruin had me in the wind." species of gums, elephants teeth, tamarinds, parrots and ostrich feathers,

"I had now been for some days skulking from covert to covert, gold dust, and black slaves; and under all the terrors of a jail; as in return they convey into their some ill-advised people had uncoupled the merciless pack of the own country false pearls, coral, law at my heels, I had taken the amber, glass ware, broad-swords, last farewell of my few friends; my cloths, and all kinds of clothing, which are purposely made by the chest was on the road to Greenock; merchants of Cairo to suit the I had composed the last song I African taste.

should ever measure in Caledonia, By means of the pilgrims, great caravan, the commerce of Egypt extends by land as far as Medina and Mecca.

Every year under the command of a Bey or Emyr of Cairo, decorated with the title of Emyr el Hhadjy, a considerable number of Mahometans, the greater part having the title of Hhadjy, or pilgrims, repair to those two cities to trade, under the pretext of devotion. Musselmens of every sect and condition, speaking different languages, having different customs, and carrying with them very great capitals, also depart from Europe, Asia, and Africa, for the purpose of trading.

They should all arrive at Mecca at the same time, to visit the Naha, a very ancient temple, which was held in veneration by the Arabians before Mahomet. These devout pilgrims there make very advantageous exchanges, and find their interest in complying with the law of their prophet.

In the month of Ramadhan, viz. one month previous to the departure of the caravan from Cairo, begins the fair, vulgarly called Maulad (which signifies "The birth of the Prophet.")—Strangers, of whatever nation or religion they may be, repair thither to dispose

COMMERCE OF EGYPT.

There arrive every year at Grand Cairo, during the months of April,

of their merchandize. Meanwhile the pilgrims of the kingdoms of Morocco, Barbary, and Mahometan Africa, assemble at Grand Cairo, to be ready at the day appointed for departure; they provide every thing necessary for the long journey they are going to undertake, and take those articles which they deem most advantageous. At this fair European merchandize is the most required: and of coin the sequin of Venice is preferred. The pilgrims purchase them at the highest price, as it is the coin from which they derive the most profit. They are a matter of dispute with the jewellers, and the women are not less anxious to obtain them to ornament the head and bosom. But while strangers thus dispose of their wares, and carry on a most advantageous commerce, the negligent Copts appear neither as merchants nor brokers, but merely porters or domestics.

The pilgrims having fulfilled the precepts laid down by their prophet, and exchanged their merchandize for wares more precious and less weighty, the caravan returns to Grand Cairo. Here another fair begins, more sumptuous and rich than the preceding; where strangers barter for new commodities, and part with those which they had not been able to sell at the departure of the caravan, for before they return homeward, they easily agree for other merchandize which is saleable and sought after in their own country. It is thus that the commerce of Grand Cairo, the capital of Egypt, extends by land as far as Mecca, in consequence of this yearly pilgrimage; and into the interior of Africa by the caravans of pilgrims. The Copts have no other profit than their miserable salaries as porters.

Maritime Commerce of Egypt.— Alexandria, Rosetta, Damietta, on the Mediterranean, and Suez, on the Red Sea, may be with justice, esteemed so many sources of riches to this country. From the several parts of the Ottoman Empire, the kingdom of Morocco, the coasts of Barbary, and Europe, every species of merchandize is landed from the Mediterranean at Alexandria and Damietta; and from this last mentioned city they are spread throughout all Egypt; in the same manner, those from Arabia Felix and the East-Indies arrive by the Red Sea. The excellent situation of the capital, and the easy communication of this city and Alexandria with the several ports, render it the first of all commercial cities. Whilst the French, English, and other European nations that have establishments in the East-Indies, are compelled, as it were, to make the circuit of the globe by the Cape of Good Hope, to convey their cargoes, they come into the ports of Egypt by a branch of the sea: it is therefore, not to be wondered at, that the Greeks, the Armenians, the Syrians, the Jews, and other nations, though compelled every year to pay considerable sums by oppression and extortions of every kind, should, notwithstanding, have suffered them; since the extortions are but a trivial disbursement, when compared with the immense profits they realize. There are a thousand examples of strangers arriving at Cairo with a very trifling capital, who, though subject to this oppression, have become very rich merchants.

Thus all those riches, transported from the most distant climes and united in one common centre, are afterwards spread through-

out every quarter by the merchants, and exchanged with others, as interest dictates. Thus does

coffee pass from Molcha to Djeddah, from Djeddah to Suez, whence it is transported by the caravans to Grand Cairo; from thence by the

ports of Alexandria or Damietta it enters into the Mediterranean, and finally arrives at Venice, Rome, Paris, and elsewhere; and the glass-

wares fabricated at Murano go by the same conveyance as far as Mokha, and other parts of Arabia, where they serve for the dress and ornament of the women. It is in-

credible how great the consumption of European merchandise is in Egypt, as well for the use of the inhabitants of the country, as to send elsewhere.

Imports.—About 800 bales of cloth from Languedoc and Provence, the same quantity from England, Flanders, Germany, and Venice, arrive in Egypt every year; and it is chiefly in the month

of Ramadha that a great quantity of this article is disposed of, as every one is eager to purchase habiliments of new cloth for the solemnization of the feast of Beiram, which is the Mussalman's Easter.

The annual caravan of pilgrimage, which sets out the 27th of the month Cheoual, alone requires from sixty to eighty bales of cloth from Languedoc, the major part of which is employed by the Emyr-el-Hhadjy, chief of the caravan, in cloaths for presents to the Arabians in the territories through which they pass, and for the inhabitants of Mecca on his arrival there. This single branch of commerce is very profitable to the merchants of Marseilles.

Every year they require in Egypt 80 barrels of cochineal, and sometimes more; and in times

of war between France and England, about 200 barrels pass through Egypt into India.

From Europe are annually exported into Egypt 400 bales of pepper, each bale containing 300 rothles (near 300 pounds.)

Europe furnishes Egypt with several kinds of drugs, as well for medical use, as for that of the kitchen.

The Europeans annually prepare for Egypt upwards of 60 barrels of pewter, as many of wine, and a certain quantity of chests containing needles, scissors, knives, small looking glasses, &c. &c.

There is also sent annually from Europe, and particularly Venice, a great quantity of glass-ware, such as beads, rings, &c. and from Mar-

seille as well as Venice more than a thousand bales of writing paper, a quantity of which goes to Djeddah, by the Red Sea. Lastly, Europe furnishes Egypt with lead, mercury, nails, and all sorts of metals worked or plain.

In the second part of Vansleb's chapter 9th, *Of the present State of Egypt*, in speaking of the commerce of that country in his time, he says, "From Venice is exported into Egypt, among other things

a great quantity of small glass ware, as beads, &c. writing paper, which is pressed smooth in the country; different species of cutlery, as knives, looking glasses, scissors, combs, needles, pins, whistles, &c. pitchers, dishes, &c. and

when the vessels anchor at Zante they carry wine from thence and dispose of it at Alexandria. A quantity of cloth from Leghorn is also carried there; China ware from

Oenoa; but principally good pieces

of eight, in silver (in the place of rix dollars are at present substituted, bearing the impression

of the Empress Maria Theresa,) which purchase merchandize.— From Messina are sent Syracusan wines, velvet, and other silk stuffs. With Holland and England there is no direct commerce, but it is carried on by Venice and Leghorn. From Marseilles are brought money, nuts, almonds, chestnuts, &c. also cloth and paper." Such were the commodities imported in the time of Vansleb; since which period the commerce of Egypt has considerably increased, for it now draws every species of merchandize from the different states of Europe. From Portugal a great quantity of Lisbon gold and muslin. From Spain, piastres, and small silver coins, which are there called *scout* (crowns,) cochineal, Brasil wood, aqua-fortis, &c. for staining. The traffic of these two powers is carried on by France, and vessels from Leghorn. From Marseilles, besides the commodities already mentioned, are exported into Egypt, capillaire, which is consumed in great quantities, rosolis, sweetmeats, wine, oil, sealing-wax, sugar; and, by contraband, coffee Martinico and St. Domingo; medicinal drugs, mixed and simple; brocaded stuffs from Lyons; and every luxurious commodity, which French industry knows very well how to adapt to the customs of the country.

The English, besides cloths, send works of polished steel, and all sorts of iron wares, fire-arms, and gun-powder. The Dutch, besides cloths, export cheese and drugs. Leghorn sends satins, mourning-cloaks, and Genoa velvets, besides various other manufactures of the country. Swedish and Russian iron is most sought after in Egypt, where a great quantity is consumed. From the states

of the Empire is exported the Stirian and Carinthian iron, crystals from Bohemia; wood and china from Vienna, as well as cloths, and various articles of the manufactures of the country, and more over many rix dollars. Venice, besides its articles of trade, likewise exports panes of glass, crystals, and every thing which comes from the celebrated furnace of Murano, as gold cantarin, which is much used, and is transported to Djeddah; spikenard, called Celtic, which the Egyptians use in their baths and perfumes; but this article is the production of Germany. Venice likewise sends wood and planks.

By this it is obvious that all Europe is actually in commerce with Egypt; but the French and Venetians surpass every other nation, as their merchandize is most in repute. Were I to write on the commerce of the interior of Egypt, with the capital, and that of every part of the Ottoman empire, and of those countries where the Mahometan religion is received as well as in Egypt, I should extend my work to a volume. Vansleb, at page 102 of the work already quoted, there gives a succinct account.

"From Tunis, in Barbary," says this author, "are exported into Egypt, oil, great cakes of brimstone, wash-balls, and red bonnets in needle work.

"Cyprus sends good wine, principally in Lent, different kinds of salt provisions, and good cheese; there are also sometimes brought the wines of Rhodes, when the vessels named *saïques*, from Constantinople, anchor at this city.

"Constantinople furnishes wood and various works formed of that commodity, as mallets, spoons, &c. different species of bronze and cop-

per vases, such as plates, tea-cups, coffee-pots; white slaves, fine tapestry, Russian cloaks, tobacco, pipes, and dried meats.

"The island of Chio, in the Archipelago, sends a quantity of fustian and satin.

"Demascus, the very best kohl that can be found, (it is a species of black powder, good for strengthening the sight) also bervagies, (a striped cloth of silk and cotton) and good iron."

The Quafylah (caravan) of four transports ostrich feathers, tamarinds, ivory, gum, and black slaves.

The Quafylah of Donkalah and of Sennaat carries black slaves, gum, musk, tobacco, monkeys, and parrots.

That of El-ouahh (a country of Upper Egypt, l'Oasis) carries excellent raisins, dried dates, and wine of the country, &c.

We have now mentioned those articles which arrive at Grand Cairo from the Mediterranean, and on land from the interior of Africa; but those which come from the Red Sea to Suez, are of greater worth and much more esteemed.

The magnificent Persian Stuffs, the production of Arabia, the linens, and the produce of the East-Indies and of China, are partly brought by pilgrims, who return from Mecca to the port and city of Djeddah, and partly by Indian vessels, and sometimes by English and French ships that touch at this city. This merchandize is there unloaded, and then put on board other vessels, which carry it to the port of Suez, distant from Cairo about two day's sail. Twenty-five thousand bales of coffee, every species of drugs from India, senna, myrrh, and 3000 bales of incense

are annually brought to Suez by this conveyance, and are thence carried to Cairo by the caravan, as well as china-ware, pearls, muslins, and camblers, &c.

Vansleb, in the work before-mentioned, says, that in his time, "at Suez, a port of the Red Sea, in Egypt, arrives the most precious merchandize from India, which is purchased at the pilgrimage of Mecca, and sent to Cairo by the before-mentioned sea, consisting of coffee, bervagies, that is to say, striped cloths of divers colours, several other kinds of dimities, grocery, incense, and poreclain."

Exports.---The articles of trade, which arrive in Europe by way of Alexandria and Damietta, are as follows: flax, spun cotton, printed cottons, muslins, Indian camblers, dimities, (a kind of Indian cloth) all linens, and cottons of different qualities. The exportation of all kinds of grain, roots and seeds, wherewith the country abounds, is prohibited, notwithstanding great cargoes of rice and linseed are shipped for Europe. These two ports also afford coffee, assafetida, senna, cassia, fistula, sugar, called *mascabade ceccoli*, from the East, sal-ammonica, the black vomica nut, tamarinds, four sorts of gums, incense, myrrh, aloes, spikenard, as'eri, vulgarly called safranon, (*carthamus tinctorius*, LIN.) dates, ostrich feathers, balm of Mecca, coloquintida, buffaloes', bulls' and cows' hides.

The commodities coming from Egypt, and which are most esteemed, says Vansleb, are, "flax, various sorts of linens, dimity, prepared buffaloes' hides, the ashes of a certain plant, called kali, (viz. soda) which is found in the neighbourhood of Alexandria; quantities of this are sent to Venice,

where it is employed in the making of chrysal glasses; nitre, sugar, gum, cinnamon, saffron, opium, tamarinds, cassia, fenna, incense, precious stones, &c and I may almost say, that if the exportation of grain, saltpetre, salt and rice were permitted, Europe would remain without money."

This expression, it must be confessed, is hyperbolical; but it serves to shew the extent and importance of the commerce of Egypt.

MR. DINMORE,

Having been in the closest habits of intimacy with the enclosed character, I have a wish to put him on our National Records.

HENRY TOWNSEND.

George-Town. Novem-
ber 20th, 1801. }

ANECDOTES,

Of the late Mr. JOHN KEYSE SHERWIN, Engraver.

THE life of Mr. Sherwin affords perhaps as strong a proof as can possibly be adduced of the truth of the observation, that "Genius, however opposed or buried in obscurity, will, some time or other, find opportunity of bursting into view, and filling its proper sphere."

Mr. Sherwin, who till the age of nineteen was employed in the laborious occupation of cutting wood, on the estate of Mr. Mitford, near Petworth, in Sussex, being one day upon some business at the house of that gentleman, and being admitted into a room where some of the family were amusing themselves with drawing, Mr. Mitford thought he observed the young man view the process in a manner too attentive to proceed

from mere vague curiosity, and questioned him if he could do any thing in that way? Sherwin answered, that he could not, but should like to try. Mr. Mitford gave him the portcrayon, when (although his hands were so stiff and callous, through hard labor, that on one of the company handing him a penknife to sharpen the pencil, it slipped through his hand as he endeavored to grasp it) he produced a drawing that astonished not only all present, but also the society of arts, to whom it was presented by Mr. Mitford, and the society's silver medal was voted to him on the occasion.

Being removed to London, his progress in the arts was so rapid as to justify his being placed with Ashley the painter (then in high repute) where he remained till that artist's good luck threw him in the way of Lady Duckenfield and a good fortune. Upon his quitting the arts, young Sherwin entered with Bartolozzi, and in the space of three years made such an astonishing proficiency, as to carry away both the silver and gold medals from all the students in the royal academy; and soon after produced those matchless engravings of "Christ and Mary in the garden," and Christ bearing the cross," from the altar pieces of all souls and Magdalen colleges, Oxford*; which prints, together with the "Finding of Moses," (containing the portraits of a number of English ladies of the first fashion) Gainborough's Marquis of Buckingham; Mr. Pitt; Sir Joshua Reynolds's Dutchess of Rutland, and a few other exquisite productions of his graver, mark

* Frederick the 3d of Prussia from the famous Schedwicks, of Berlin.

to what a high degree of excellence, abilities, when properly encouraged, may in a short space carry the arts, and leave us to lament that the life of Mr. Sherwin was not of a longer date, and his works more numerous.

THE SAVAGE OF AVEYRON.

THE Savage of Aveyron, arrived in Paris, in August 1800, accompanied by a domestic and citizen Bonatre, professor of natural history at Rhodes, who placed him with Sicard the instructor of the deaf and dumb.

This boy (who will be an object of much observation, to those Philosophers who have so long wished to have an infant brought up removed from society and without any person ever speaking to him, that they might have an opportunity of examining the minutest motions, to express his first sensations, ideas and thoughts, if he could have thoughts without determinate signs) is altogether wild, and though it has not yet been ascertained whether he be or be not deaf and dumb, he has never yet uttered any articulate sound even to express his wants, which are extremely limited. He only makes use of some cries, and manual as well as physionomical gestures; but what appears most astonishing is, that although he has passed a month in the hospital of St. Afrique, where he was treated as a vagrant found on the highways, without any observations being made on the first emotions of so extraordinary a being, he has not made the least advance towards civilization, and is as much removed from our habits and manners as he was at the first moment that he was found in a wood of the department of Aveyron.

He is very well made, of an agreeable figure, and, though he appears to be about 12 years of age, is dressed like children of three or four years old, having never been inclined to suffer any other kind of clothes. His frock is tied with a large girdle, and he wears neither shoes nor stockings, which he always refuses to have put upon him.—He usually sits upon the ground, and lies down on it to sleep; and it is only in compliance to his old guardian, of whom he seems very fond, that he sometimes consents to sleep in a bed, or sit upon a chair.

The food to which he gives the preference is raw or dressed potatoes, which he eats with great avidity. He is also very fond of walnuts. Flesh is disagreeable to him, but on the road he consented to eat the wing of a fowl. Brown bread is the only kind he will taste, and he violently repels the hand which offers him any of the usual quality, which he appears to view with horror. He seems at times affected with the regards that are shewn him; and of his own accord offers his hand to those whom he perceives to take any interest in his favor. Nothing can console him for the loss of his former liberty and original manner of living; nor has he ever lost the desire of making his escape.

He does not apparently hear the loudest noise that can be made in his ears, but the slightest sound of the opening of a door, recalling his habitual thoughts and wishes, will induce him to turn and endeavor to escape. He also seems to hear the cracking of walnuts behind him; but to every other kind of noise he appears indifferent; and though at St. Afrique some attempts were made at teaching him to talk, he has never spoken a word, nor uttered a single syllable.

To the attentive care of Citizen BONATRE it is owing that he has been preserved, it not in that purely savage state in which he was taken, at least in that in which he was after a month's residence at St. Afrique, and that he is so much purely savage, that he actually differs as much from other human beings as those Philosophers could wish who are desirous of making the experiment we have already spoken of.

This boy had the small pox at Moulins, which turned out favourably. When he came to Citizen SICARD's he lay down on the ground, and slept at his ease. Awaking soon after, and touched with the interest which the instructor of the deaf and dumb took in his behalf, he presented him his hand with an air of great affection.

Miscellaneous Literature.

"There are sparks and flames, lillies and blue bottles, rains and dews, stars and meteors, rivers and rivulets, which is a perfect picture of Nature, and to judge of the work you must unite the different views, and make but one piece of the whole: Ganganellis Letters, Vol 1. p. 210.

Some PARTICULARS of the LIFE of the celebrated LINNÆUS.

[From Dr. PULTENY'S *General View of the Writings of Linnæus.*]

"CHARLES VON LINNE, ed his declining years by doubling the son of a Swedish divine, was his pension, and by a liberal do- born May 24, 1707, at Roeshult, nation of landed property, settled in the province of Smaland, in on him and his family. Sweden; of which place his father had the cure when his son was born, but was soon after preferred to the living of Stenbrihult, in the same province, where dying in the year 1790, at the age of 70, he was succeeded in his cure by another son.

"This eminent man, whose talents enabled him to reform the whole science of natural history, accumulated, very early in life, some of the highest honors that await the most successful proficients in medical science; since we find that he was made professor of physic and botany, in the university of Upsal, at the age of 34: and six years afterwards, physician to his sovereign, the late king Adolphus; who in the year 1753 created him knight of the order of the Polar Star. His honours did not terminate here, for in 1757 he was ennobled; and in 1776 the then king of Sweden, accepted the resignation of his office, and reward-

"It seems probable, that his father's example first gave Linnæus a taste for the study of nature; who, as he has himself informed us, cultivated, as his first amusement, a garden plentifully stored with plants. Young Linnæus soon became acquainted with these, as well as the indigenous ones of his neighbourhood. Yet, from the straightness of his father's income, our young naturalist was on the point of being destined to a mechanical employment. Fortunately, however, this design was overruled. In 1717 he was sent to school at Wexfic, where, as his opportunities were enlarged, his progress in all his favourite pursuits was proportionably extended. At this early period he paid attention to other branches of natural history; particularly to the knowledge of insects.

"The first part of his academical education Linnæus received under professor Stobæus, at Lund,

in Scania, who favoured his inclinations to the study of natural history. After a residence of about a year, he removed in 1728 to Upsal. Here he soon contracted a close friendship with Artedi, a native of the province of Angermannia, who had already been four years a student in that university, and, like himself, had a strong bent to the study of natural history in general, particularly to ichthyology.

"These young men prosecuted their studies together with uncommon vigor, mutually communicating their observations, and laying their plans, so as to assist each other in every branch of natural history and physic.

"Soon after his residence at Upsal, our author was also happy enough to obtain the favor of several gentlemen of established character in literature. He was in a particular manner encouraged in the pursuit of his studies by the patronage of Dr. Olaus Celsius at that time professor of divinity, and the restorer of natural history in Sweden. This gentleman is said to have given Linnæus a large share of his esteem, and he was fortunate enough to obtain it very early after his removal to Upsal. He was at that time meditating his Hierobotanicon, and being struck with the diligence of Linnæus, in describing the plants of the Upsal garden, and his extensive knowledge of their names, fortunately for him, at that time involved in difficulties, from the narrow circumstances of his parents. Celsius not only patronized him in a general way, but admitted him to his house, his table, and his library. Under such encouragement, it is not strange that our author made a rapid progress, both in his studies, and the esteem of the pro-

fessors; in fact, we have a very striking proof of his merit and his attainments, inasmuch as we find, that after only two years residence, he was thought sufficiently qualified to give lectures occasionally from the botanic chair, in a room of professor Rudbeck.

"In the year 1731, the Royal Academy of Sciences at Upsal having for some time meditated the design of improving the natural history of Sweden, at the instance particularly of professors Celsius and Rudbeck, deputed Linnæus to make the tour of Lapland, with the sole view of exploring the natural history of that arctic region; to which undertaking, his reputation, already high as a naturalist, and the strength of his constitution, equally recommended him.

"As this expedition could not take place till the succeeding summer Linnæus spent his winter with his friends and relations in the south, and particularly paid a visit, in January, 1732, to his former preceptor Stobæus, at Lund; whom he left in February, to visit his native province of Smaland, and returned to Upsal, about the middle of April, to prepare for his journey. He left Upsal the 13th of May, and took his route to Gevali, or Gevels, the principal town of Gestricia, 45 miles distant from Upsal. Hence he travelled thro' Helsingland, into Medelpadia, where he made an excursion, and ascended a remarkable mountain, before he reached Hudwickswald, the chief town of Helsingland. From hence he went thro' Angermanland, to Hernösand, a seaport on the Bothnic gulf, seventy miles distant from Hudwickswald. When he had proceeded thus far, he found it proper to retard his

journey, as the spring was not sufficiently advanced; and took this opportunity of visiting those remarkable caverns on the summit of mount Skula, tho' at the hazard of his life.

"When Linnæus arrived at Uma, in West Bothnia, about 96 miles from Hernosand, he quitted the public road, and took his course through the woods westward, in order to traverse the most southern parts of Lapland. Being now come to the country that was more particularly the object of his enquiries, equally a stranger to the language, and to the manners of the people, and without any associate, he committed himself to the hospitality of the inhabitants, and never failed to experience it fully. He speaks in several places, with peculiar satisfaction, of the innocence and simplicity of their lives, and their freedom from diseases. In this excursion, he reached the mountains towards Norway, and, after encountering great hardships, returned into West Bothnia, quite exhausted with fatigue. Our traveller next visited Pitha and Lula, upon the gulph of Bothnia, from which latter place he took again a western route, by proceeding up the river of that name, and visited the ruins of the temple of Jockmock, in Lula Lapland, or Lap Mark: thence, he traversed what is called the Lapland Desert, destitute of all villages, cultivation, roads, or any conveniences; inhabited only by a few straggling people, originally descended from the Finlanders, and who settled in this country, in remote ages, being entirely a distinct people from the Laplanders. In this district he ascended a noted mountain, called Wallevari, in speaking of which he has given us a pleasant relation of his finding a singular and new plant (*Andromeda tetragona*) when travelling within the arctic circle, with the sun in his view at midnight, in search of a Lapland hut. From hence he crossed the Lapland Alps into Finmark, and traversed the shores of the North Sea as far as Sallero.

"These journies from Lula and Pitha, on the Bothnian gulf, to the north shore, were made on foot, and our traveller was attended by two Laplanders; one his interpreter, and the other his guide. He tells us, that the vigor and strength of those two men, both old, and sufficiently loaded with his baggage, excited his admiration; since they appeared quite unhurt by their labor, while he himself, altho' young and robust, was frequently quite exhausted. In this journey he was wont to sleep under the boat, with which they forded the rivers, as a defence against rain and the gnats, which in the Lapland summer are not less teasing than in the torrid zones. In descending one of these rivers, he narrowly escaped perishing by the oversetting of the boat, and lost many of the natural productions which he had collected.

Linnæus thus spent the greater part of the summer in examining this arctic region, and those mountains, on which, four years afterwards, the French philosophers secured immortal fame to Sir Isaac Newton. At length, after having suffered incredible fatigues and hardships, in climbing precipices, passing rivers in miserable boats, suffering repeated vicissitudes of extreme heat and cold, and not unfrequently hunger and thirst, he returned to Tornöa in September. He did not take the same route from Tornöa as when he came into

Lapland, having determined to visit, and examine, the country on the eastern side of the Bothnian gulf; arrived at Upsal, in November, after having performed, and that mostly on foot, a journey of ten degrees of latitude in extent, exclusively of those deviations which such a design rendered necessary.

"In 1733 he visited and examined the several mines in Sweden, and made himself so well acquainted with mineralogy, and the docimastic art, that we find he was sufficiently qualified to give lectures on those subjects, upon his return to the university. The outlines of his system on mineralogy appeared in the early editions of the *Systema Naturæ*; but he did not exemplify the whole until the year 1768.

In the year 1734, Linnæus was sent by Baron Reuterholm, governor of Dalekarlia, with several other naturalists, into that province, to investigate the natural productions of that part of the Swedish dominions. Each gentleman had his particular department assigned; and they noted daily the observations made relating to geography, &c. but particularly, and as their principal object, the economical and natural history, and mineralogy. A full account of these observations was intended to have been published; but the design was laid aside.

"After the completion of this expedition, it appears that Linnæus resided for a time at Fahlun, the principal town in Dalekarlia; where, he tells us, that he taught mineralogy, and the docimastic art and practised physic; and where he was very hospitably treated by Dr. More, the physician of the place. It also appears, that

he contracted at this time an intimacy with one of that gentleman's daughters, whom he married about five years afterwards, upon his settling as a physician at Stockholm.

"In this journey he extended his travels quite across the Dalekarlian Alps into Norway; but we have no particular account of his discoveries in that kingdom.

"In the year 1755, Linnæus travelled over many other parts of Sweden, some parts of Denmark and Germany, and fixed in Holland, where he chiefly resided until his return to Stockholm, about the year 1739. He here took his doctor's degree in physic, 1735.

"In this year Linnæus also published the first sketch of his *Systema Naturæ*. By this it appears that he had at a very early period of his life (certainly before he was twenty-four years old) laid the basis of that great structure which he afterwards raised, not only to the increase of his own fame, but to that of natural science.

"In 1736, Linnæus came into England, and visited Dr. Dillenius, the late learned professor at Oxford, whom he justly considered as one of the first botanists in Europe. He mentions with particular respect the civilities he received from him, and the privileges he gave him of inspecting his own, and the Sherardian collections of plants. It is needless to say, that he visited Dr. Martyn, Mr. Rand, and Mr. Miller, and that he was in a more singular manner indebted to the friendship of Dr. Isaac Lawson. "He also contracted an intimate friendship with Mr. Peter Collinson, which was reciprocally increased by a multitude of good offices, and continued to the last without any diminution." Dr. Boerhaave had furnished him with

letters to Sir Hans Slone; but they did not procure him the reception which the warmth of his recommendation seemed to claim.

"One of the most agreeable circumstances that happened to Linnæus during his residence in Holland, arose from the patronage of Mr. Clifford, in whose house* he lived a considerable part of his time being now as it were the child of fortune—*Exivi patria triginta sex nummis aureis dives*—are his own words. With Mr. Clifford, however, he enjoyed pleasures and privileges scarcely at that time to be met with elsewhere in the world; that of a garden excellently stored with the finest exotics, and a library furnished with almost every botanic author of note. How happy he found himself in this situation, those only who have felt the same kind of ardor can conceive.

"Whilst in Holland, our author was recommended by Boerhaave to fill the place, then vacant, of physician to the Dutch settlement at Surinam; but he declined it, on account of his having been educated in so opposite a climate.

"Besides being favoured with the particular patronage and friendship of Boerhaave and Mr. Clifford, our author had also the pleasure of being contemporary with, and reckoning among the number of his friends, many other learned persons, who have since proved ornaments to their profession, and whose merit has most deservedly fame and honour. Among these we may properly mention Dr. John Burman, professor of botany at Amsterdam, whose name and family are well known in the re-

public of letters, to whom our author dedicated his *Bibliotheca Botanica*, having been greatly assisted in compiling that work by the free access he had to that gentleman's excellent library; John Frederick Gronovius, of Leyden, editor of Clayton's *Flora Virginica*, and who very early adopted Linnæus's system; Baron Van Swieten, physician to the Empress Queen; Isaac Lawson, before mentioned, afterwards one of the physicians to the British army, who died at Oosterhout, in the year 1747, and from whom Linnæus received singular and very important civilities; Kramer, since well known for an excellent treatise on the docimastic art; Van Royen, botanic professor at Leyden; Lieberkun, of Berlin, famous for his skill in microscopical instruments and experiments. To these may

be added also the names of Albinus and Gaubius, and of others, were it requisite to shew that our author's talents had very early rendered him conspicuous, and gained him the regard of all those who cultivated and patronized any branch of medical science; and to which, doubtless, the singular notice with which Boerhaave honored him, did not a little contribute.

"Early in the year 1738, after Linnæus had left Mr. Clifford, and, as it should seem, when he resided with Van Royen, he had a long and dangerous fit of sickness; and upon his recovery, went to Paris, where he was properly entertained by the first botanists in France.—The opportunity this gave him of inspecting the Herbaria of Surian and Tournefort, and those of the above named gentlemen, afforded him great satisfaction. He had intended to have gone from thence into Germany, to visit Ludwig,

* The country seat and garden of Mr. Clifford was at Hartcamp, about three miles from Haerlem.

and the celebrated Haller, with whom he was in close correspondence: but he was not able to complete this part of his intended route, and was obliged to return without this gratification.

“Our author did not fail to avail himself of every advantage, that access to the several museums of this country afforded him, in every branch of natural history; and the number and importance of his publications, during his absence from his native country, sufficiently demonstrate his extraordinary application.

“About the latter end of the year 1738, or the beginning of the next, our author settled as a physician at Stockholm, where he seems to have met with considerable opposition, and was oppressed with many difficulties; all of which at length he overcame, and married the lady before spoken of. By the interest of Count Tessin, who was afterwards his great patron, and even procured medals to be struck in honor of him, he obtained the rank of physician to the fleet, and a stipend from the citizens for giving lectures in botany. And what at this time was highly favourable to the advancement of his character and fame, by giving him an opportunity of displaying his abilities, was the establishment of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm; of which Linnæus was constituted the first President, and to which establishment the king granted several privileges, particularly that of free postage to all papers directed to the secretary. By the rules of the academy, the President held his place but three months, at the expiration of which, he made his *Oratio de memorabilibus in Insectis*, Oct. 3, 1739: in which he endeavors to

excite an attention and enquiry into the knowledge of insects, by displaying the many singular phenomena that occur in contemplating the nature of those animals, and by pointing out in a variety of instances, their usefulness to mankind in particular, and to the economy of nature in general.

“During all this time, however, Linnæus appears to have had his eyes upon the botanic and medical chair at Upsal, at this time occupied by Rudbeck, who was far advanced in life. We learn indeed, that he was so intent on pursuing, and perfecting, his great designs in the advancement of his favorite study of nature, that he determined, if he failed to procure the professorship at Upsal, to accept the offer that had been made to him by Haller, of filling the botanic chair at Gottingen. However, in the course of time he obtained his wish. In the year 1741, upon the resignation of Roberg, he was constituted joint professor of physic, and physician to the king, with Rosen, who had been appointed in the preceding year on the death of Rudbeck. These two colleagues agreed to divide the medical departments between them, and their choice was confirmed by the university. Rosen took anatomy, physiology, pathology, and the therapeutic art. Linnæus, natural history, botany, materia medica, the dietetic part, and the diagnosis morborum.

“During the interval of his removal from Stockholm to Upsal, our professor was deputed by the states of the kingdom, to make a tour to the islands of Oeland and Gothland, in the Baltic, attended by six of the pupils, commissioned to make such enquiries as might tend to improve agriculture and

arts, in the kingdom; to which the Swedish nation had for some time paid a particular attention; awakened as it were by the desolating wars of Charles the XIIth, to extend their commerce, and cultivate the arts of peace.

"Linnæus, on his return, entered upon the professorship, and pronounced before the university his Oration *de Peregrinationum intra Patriam necessitate*, Oct. 17, 1741; in which he forcibly displays the usefulness of such excursions, by pointing out to the students that vast field of objects which their country held out to their cultivation; whether in geography, physics, mineralogy, botany, zoology, or economics; and by shewing the benefit that must accrue to themselves and their country as rewards to their diligence.

"Linnæus was now fixed in the situation that was the best adapted to his character, his taste, and abilities, and which seems to be the object of his ambition, and centre of his hopes. Soon after his establishment, he labored to get the academical garden, which had been founded in 1657, put on a better footing, and very soon effected it; procuring also a house to be built for the residence of the professor. The whole had been in ruin ever since the fire in 1702, and at the time Linnæus was appointed professor of botany, the garden did not contain above fifty plants that were exotic. His correspondence with the first botanists in Europe, soon supplied him with great variety. He received Indian plants from Jussieu, of Paris, and from Van Royen, of Leyden; European plants from Haller and Ludwig; American plants from the late Mr. Collison, Mr. Catesby, and others; and variety of annuals

from Dillenius: in short, how much the garden owed to his diligence and care, in a few years, may be seen by the catalogue: by which it appears that the professor had introduced 1100 species, exclusively of all the Swedish plants, and of varieties; which latter, in ordinary gardens, amount not unfrequently to one third of the whole number. The preface contains a curious history of the climate at Upsal, and the progress of the seasons throughout the whole year.

"From the time that Linnæus and Rosen were appointed professors at Upsal, it should seem that the credit of that university, as a school of physic, had been increasing; and the fact indeed is certain, that numbers of students resorted thither from Germany, attracted by the character of these two able men: and certainly in Sweden itself many young men were invited to the study of physic, by the excellent manner in which it was taught.

"Whilst Linnæus was meditating one of his capital performances, which had long been expected, and greatly wished for, he was interrupted by a very long and painful fit of the gout, which left him in a very weak and dispirited state; and, according to the intelligence that his friends gave of him, nothing was thought to have contributed more to the restoration of his spirits than the seasonable acquisition, at this juncture, of a collection of rare and undescribed plants.

"The fame which our author had now acquired by his *Systema Naturæ*, of which a sixth edition, much enlarged, had been published at Stockholm, in 1748, in 8vo. pp. 232 with eight tables, explanatory of the classes and orders;

and which was also republished by Gronovius at Leyden; had bro't, as it were, a conflux of every thing rare and valuable in every branch of nature, from all parts of the globe, into Sweden. The king and queen of Sweden had their separate collections of rarities; the former at Ulricksdahl, the latter, very rich in exotic insects & shells, procured at a great expence, at the palace of Drottningholm. These our author was employed in arranging and describing. Besides these, the museum of the royal academy of Upsal, had been augmented by a considerable donation from the king, whilst hereditary prince, in 1746; by another, from count Gyllenborg, the year before; by a third, from M. Grill, an opulent citizen of Stockholm.

"From this time we see the professor in a more elevated rank and situation in life. His reputation had already procured him honors from almost all the Royal Societies in Europe. Into the Imperial Academy, he had been very early received, and distinguished, according to the custom of that institution, with a classic name, having most aptly been called Dioscorides Secundus: and in the year 1753 he received this honor from the Royal Society of London: and his own sovereign created him a knight of the polar star. His emoluments kept pace with his fame and honors: his practice in his profession became lucrative, and we find him soon after possessed of his country house and gardens at Hammarby, about five miles from Upsal. He had moreover received one of the most flattering testimonies of the extent and magnitude of his fame, that perhaps was ever shewn to any literary character, the state of the

nation which conferred it, with all its circumstances, duly considered. This was an invitation to Madrid, from the king of Spain, there to preside as a naturalist, with the offer of an annual pension for life of 2000 pistoles, letters of nobility, and the perfect free exercise of his own religion. An offer not readily paralleled in the history of modern times! That he did not accept of it is certain, having, after the most perfect acknowledgments of the singular honor done him, returned for answer, "that, if he had any merits, they were due to his own country."

"In the year 1755, the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm honored our professor with one of the first premiums, agreeably to the will of count Sparree, who had decreed two gold medals, of ten ducats value each, to be annually given by the academy, to the author of such papers, in the preceeding year's Stockholm Acts, as should be adjudged most useful in promoting agriculture particularly, and all branches of rural economy. — This paper was inserted in the Stockholm Acts for 1754, vol. xv.

"Linnæus also obtained the *præmium centum aureorum*, proposed by the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, for the best paper written to establish, or disprove, by new arguments, the doctrine of the sexes of plants.

(To be continued.)

THE national debt of England has, within the present century, increased 492,000,000. In 1700, it was 16,000,000l.—in 1715, 55,000,000l.—in 1740, 78,000,000l.—in 1763, 146,000,000l.—in 1783, 239,000,000l.—and at present 510,000,000l.

Miscellaneous Literature.

"There are sparks and flames, lillies and blue bottles, rains and dews, stars and meteors, rivers and rivulets, which is a perfect picture of Nature, and to judge of the work you must unite the different views, and make but one piece of the whole
Ganganellis Letters, Vol 1. p. 210.

Some PARTICULARS of the LIFE of the celebrated LINNÆUS. (Concluded.)

[From Dr. PULTENY'S *General View of the Writings of Linnæus.*]

"IT was, if possible, an additional glory to Linnæus to have merited this premium from the Petersburg academy; inasmuch as a professor of that society, a few years before, had with more than common zeal, although with a futility like that of the other antagonists of our author, endeavored to overturn the whole Linnæan system of botany, by attempting to shew that the doctrine of the sexes of plants, had no foundation in nature, and was unsupported by facts and experiments.

In the spring of the year 1772, Dr. Murray, professor of physic and botany at Gottingen, a Swede by birth, who had been educated under Linnæus, and had long enjoyed a great share of his confidence and esteem, paid his preceptor a visit: he found his faculties unimpaired, and his ardor for the improvement of science as strong and vigorous as ever. He speaks with great delight of the satisfaction he received from his company, and in the contemplation and inspection of his museum at Hammarby; but regretted much to find, that Linnæus had no farther thoughts of publishing a new edition of his System of Nature; purposing only to give a supplement.

"It appears that Linnæus, upon the whole, enjoyed a good constitution. At times, however, he had been severely afflicted with an hemicrania; and had not been exempted from the gout. And notwithstanding the sound state in which Dr. Murray left him, we find, very soon after, his memory became somewhat impaired. The consciousness of this defect was said to have induced him to decline all thoughts of farther publications, and to transmit to Dr. Murray such materials as were in readiness to complete future editions of his System.

"In the summer of 1776, it was known that his strength was declining apace, and his infirmities in general much encreased, he being unable to take his usual walks in his garden without assistance. At the latter end of the year he was seized with an apoplexy, which left him paralytic;

and at the beginning of the year of Linnæus, before his students, 1777 he suffered another stroke, at the opening of his lectures in which very much impaired his the spring 1778, but laid also the mental powers. These attacks, foundation-stone of a monument at his advanced stage of life, shewed to be raised to his memory ; ed that dissolution was not far off. which, while it perpetuates the But the disease, which was said to name and memory of Linnæus, have been the more immediate will do honor to the founder, and, cause of his death, was an ulceration of the urinary bladder. Nevertheless, he languished through to that science which this illustrious the year, and died on the 11th of Swede so highly dignified and improved. This monument consists of a vase, supported on a pedestal, 8 months. with this inscription.

To the lovers of science it will not appear strange, nor will it be unpleasant, to hear, that uncommon respect was shewn to the memory of this great man. We are

told, that, "on his death, a general mourning took place at Upsal, and that his funeral procession was attended by the whole university, as well professors as students, and the pall supported by sixteen doctors of physic, all of whom had been his pupils." The king of Sweden, after the death of Linnæus, ordered a medal to be struck, of which one side exhibits Linnæus's bust and the other Cybele, in a dejected attitude, holding in her left hand a key, and surrounded with animals and growing plants, with this legend—*Deam luctus angit amissi ;*—and beneath,—*post obitum Upsaliæ, die x. Jan. M.DCC.LXXVIII. Rege jubente.*—The same monarch not

only honored the Royal Academy of Sciences with his presence when Linnæus's commemoration was held at Stockholm, but, as a still higher tribute, in his speech from the throne, to the assembly of the states, lamented Sweden's loss by his death. Nor was he honored only in his own country. The learned and worthy professor of botany at Edinburgh, not only pronounced an eulogium in honor

Linnæo posuit J. Hope.

"The high reputation which this great man has long held among the naturalists throughout the world might readily perhaps preclude any encomium ; since, to all lovers of natural science, his name itself is eulogy, and will doubtless very long be inseparable from the idea of his extraordinary merit. Might we nevertheless, be indulged so far, we hope the following brief estimate of his talents will be thought just, and easily deduced from an impartial view of his writings.

"Nature had in an eminent manner, been liberal in the endowments of his mind. He seems to have been possessed of a lively imagination, corrected however by a strong judgment, and guided by the laws of system. Add to these, the most retentive memory, an unremitting industry, and the greatest perseverance in all his pursuits ; as is evident from that continued vigour with which he prosecuted the design, that he appears to have formed so early in life, of totally reforming, and fabricating anew the whole science of natural history : and this fabric he raised, and gave to it a degree of perfection unknown before ; and had more pronounced an eulogium in honor over the uncommon felicity of liv-

ing to see his own structure rise advantages which he derived from above all others, notwithstanding a large share of eloquence, and every discouragement its author an animated style, he never failed at first laboured under, and the to encourage and allure youth in opposition it afterwards met with. to its pursuits, by opening its manner. Neither has any writer more cautiously avoided that common error view. His extensive view of nature of building his own fame on the natural history, as connected with ruin of another man's. He every almost all the arts of life, did not elsewhere acknowledged the several low him to confine these motives merits of each author's system; and incitements to those only who and no man appears to have been were designed for the practice of more sensible of the partial defects physic.

of his own. Those anomalies "Linnæus lived to enjoy the which had principally been the fruits of his own labor in an un- objects of criticism, he will knew common degree. Natural history every artificial arrangement must raised itself in Sweden, under his abound with; and having laid it culture, to a state of perfection undown as a firm maxim, that every known elsewhere, and was from system must finally rest on its in thence disseminated through all intrinsic merit, he willingly commits Europe. His pupils dispersed his own to the judgment of post-themselves all over the globe, and, terity. Perhaps there is no circumstance of Linnæus's life, both science and their own. More which shews him in a more dignified than this, he lived to see Europe nified light, than his conduct to establish several public institutions wards his opponents. Disavowed in favor of this study, and evening controversy, and justly professorships established in divers sidering it as an unimportant and universities for the same purpose, fruitless sacrifice of time, he never which do honor to their founders replied to any, numerous as they and patrons, and which have excited a curiosity for the science, and a were at one season.

"The ardour of Linnæus's inclination, to the study of nature, to further its progress, and in time from his earliest years, and that raise it to that rank, which it is uncommon application which he titled to hold among the pursuits bestowed upon it, gave him a most of mankind."

comprehensive view, both of its pleasures and usefulness, at the same time that it opened to him a wide field, hitherto but little cultivated. Hence he was early led to regret, that the study of natural history, as a public institution, had not made its way into the universities; in many of which, logical disputations, and metaphysical theories, had too long prevailed, to the exclusion of more useful science.

Availing himself therefore of the The rosy chain of willing Hymen binds

THE NURSE

Translated from the Italian of

LUIGI TANSILLO,

BY WILLIAM ROSCOE.

CANTO I.

ACCOMPLISH'D dames, whose soft
consenting mines

Turn to a stagnant mass the circling flood, Young life protrudes its yet uncertain shoot.
And with disease contaminate the blood? Or falls, unconscious of the blighting storm
Whilst scarcely one, however chaste she prove, A dubious victim, and a shadowy form;
Faithful remains to nature and to love: But she who to her babe her breast denies,
The sentient mind, the living man destroys;

Nar think your poet feigns; alas too well Arrests kind nature's liberal hand too soon,
By dear experience I the truth can tell: And robs her helpless young of half the boon.
In dread suspense a year's long circuit kept, —'Tis his, not hers—the color only chang'd
And seven sad months, I trembled and I wept, Erewhile thro' all the throbbing veins it
rang'd;

Whilst a lov'd consort press'd the couch of woe, Pour'd thro' each artery its redundant tide,
And death oft aim'd the oft averted blow: And with rich stream incipient life supplied;
—Nor hers the fault—misled by fashion's song, And when full time releas'd th' imprison'd
young,

'Twas I deprived the mother of her young; Up to the breasts, a living river, sprung.
Mine was the blame, and I too shar'd the smart, Doubt ye the laws by Nature's God ordain'd,
Or that the callous young should be sustain'd
Upon the parent's breast? be, those your
schools

O crime! with herbs and drugs of essence high, Where nature triumphs, and where instinct
rules.

The sacred fountains of the breast to dry! No breast so fierce from Zimbla's northern
strand,

Pour back on nature's self the balmy tide To Ethiope's barren realm of sand,
Which nature's God for infancy supplied!

—Does horror shake us when the pregnant came, But midst her young her milky fountain
shares,

To spare her beauties, or to hide her shame, With teats as numerous as the brood she rears.

Destroys with impious rage or arts accurst, Two breasts ye boast for this kind end alone

Her growing offspring ere to life it burst, That your twin offspring each should have
its own.

And can we bear, on every slight pretence, Does not remorse ye fair your bosoms
gnaw,

The kindred guilt that marks this dread of- fence? Rebellious to affection's primal law?

—As the green herb fresh from its earliest root, Persist ye still, by her mild voice unaw'd,

False to yourself, your offspring, and your God?
 Mark but your proper frame—what wondrous art,
 What fine arrangement rules in every part;
 As the blood rushes thro' each swelling vein,
 The ruddy tide appropriate vessels strain;
 And whilst around the limpid current flows,
 To shape and strength th' unconscious embryo grows
 But when 'tis born, then nature's secret force
 Gives to the circling stream another course;
 The starting beverage meets the thirsty lip,
 'Tis joy to yield it, and 'tis joy to sip
 So when the experienced chieftain leads along
 To distant enterprise his warrior throng,
 He, as they move, with ever watchful cares
 Their stores of needful nutriment prepares;
 Still prompt, ere hunger ask, or thirst invade,
 With due supplies and stationary aid.
 And can ye then, whilst nature's voice divine
 Prescribes your duty, to yourselves confine
 Your pleas'd attention? Can ye hope to prove
 More bliss from selfish joy than social love?
 Nor deign a mother's best delights to share
 Tho' purchased oft with watchfulness and care?
 —Pursue your course, nor deem it to your shame
 That the Swart African, or Parthian dame,
 In her bare breast a softer heart infolds
 Than your gay robe and cultur'd bosom holds;
 Yet hear and blush, whilst I the truth disclose;
 Than you the ravening beast more pity knows.
 Not the wild tenant of the Hyrcanean wood,
 Intent on slaughter and athirst for blood,
 E'er turns regardless from her offsprings cries
 Or to their thirst the plenteous rill denies.
 Gaunt is the wolf, the tyger fierce and strong,
 Yet when the safety of their helpless young
 Alarms their fears, the deathful war they wage
 With strength unconquer'd and resistless rage.
 One lovely babe your fostering care demands,
 And can ye trust it to an hireling's hands?
 Whilst ten young wovelings shelter find,
 In the soft precincts of their mothers breast;
 'Till forth they rush, with vigorous nurture bold,
 Scourge of the plain, and terror of the fold.
 Mark too the feather'd tenants of the air;
 What tho' their breasts no milky fountain bear,
 Yet well may yours a soft emotion prove
 From their example of maternal love.
 On rapid wing the anxious parent flies
 To bring her helpless brood their due supplies,
 See the young pigeon from the parent beak
 With struggling eagerness its nurture take.
 The hen, whenever the long sought grain is found,
 Calls with assiduous voice her young around
 Then to her breast the little stragglers brings,
 And screens from danger by her guardian wings.
 Safe through the day beneath a mother's eye,
 In their warm nets the unfledged cygnets lie;
 But when the sun withdraws his garnish'd beam,
 A father's wing supports them down the stream.

—Yet still more wonderful (if the long
told tale

Hide not some moral truth in fiction's veil)

The Pelican her proper bosom tears,

And with her blood her numerous offspring
rears

Whilst you the balmy tide of life refrain,

And truth may plead, and fiction court in
vain.

Yon favorite lap-dog that your steps at-
tends,

Peru, or Spain, or either India sends.

What fears ye feel, as slow ye take your way

Left from its path the minion chance to stray!

At home on cushions pillow'd deep he lies

And filken slumbers veil his wakeful eyes;

Or still more favoured on your snowy
breast, [to rest;

He drinks your fragrant breath, and sinks

Whilst your young babe, that from its mo-
ther's side

No threats should sever, and no force divide,

In hapless hour is banish'd far aloof

Not only from your breast, but from your
roof.

Think not that I would bid your softness
share

Undue fatigue, and every grosser care,

Another's toil may here supply your own,

But be the task of nurture yours alone;

Not from a stranger let your offspring prove

The fond endearments of a parent's love.

So shall your child in manhood's riper day,

With warm affection all your cares repay,

But if the milk-stream on his lips you close

No other debt your injur'd offspring owes;

You gave him life, as powerful impulse
taught,

The fated month's roll'd onward till they
brought

The hour of dread, of danger, and of pain;

That hour you sought to deprecate in vain;

Spontaneous then supply the milky spring;

The only voluntary boon ye bring.

But if the pleasing task ye still refuse,

And deaf alike to nature and the muse

Or if the plenteous stream, to you denied,

Must from a richer fountain be supplied

Let prudence then the important choice di-
rect,

Nor let your offspring mourn a new neglect,

—To seek a nurse ye trace the country round

At length the mercenary aid is found

Some wretch of vulgar birth and conduct
frail;

Some known offender fl grant from the jail;

In mind an idiot or depraved of life,

A shameless strumpet, or impoverish'd wife;

Or be she brown, or black, or fresh, or fair,

Or to the mother no resemblance bear,

She brings, it seems, a full and flowing breast

—Enough—your care excuses all the rest

Born of high blood, whose worth no stain
defiles,

Say, can ye choose a nurse from broad St
Giles?

Heedless what venom taints the stream she
gives,

So your stall'd offspring vegetates and lives.

Why midst the fellow tenants of the earth

This high respect to ancestry and birth?

Avails it aught from whence the embryo
on sprung,

What noble blood sustain'd the imprisoned
young,

If when the day-beam first salutes his eyes,

His earliest wants a stranger breast supplies;

From different veins a different nurture
brings,

Pollutes with streams impure the vital
springs !

'Till every principle of nobler birth,
Unblemish'd honor, and ingenious worth,
Absorb'd and lost, he falsifies his kind,
A grovelling being, with a grovelling mind.

The uncultur'd clown, who grafts the
gen'rous stem,

Ne'er from a worthless branch selects the
gem ;

Yet you, with rank and vulgar blood debas'd,
The genuine honors of a noble race ;
Through the young veins the sordid humours
pass,

And change by slow degrees the ductile mass.

—Far happier if by early fate oppress'd,
Your blameless infant seeks the realms of rest,
Than prey to pain, dishonor and disease,
Drag on existence through a length of days.

Of kinder heart the matron dames of Spain
The nurse's mercenary trade disdain :
Proud to supply in high born worth secure,
The mother's office, with a stream as pure.

Sprung from a line of heroes that of old
Tho' rude were liberal, and tho' gentle bold,
Whose frowns a tyrant's woful rage could
awe,

Guardians of freedom, bulwarks of the law,

What secret taint, what dread contagion runs

Thro' Britain's noble, but degenerate sons ?

—Not on your charity, ye fair, shall rest,

The charge, whatever the invidious vulgar
jest.

Tis from his nurse your offspring draws dis-
grace,

And thence adulterates his generous race.

Till the kind father sees with wondering
eyes

A motley offspring round his table rise ;

Unlike the parent stock from whence they
sprung,

And various as the breasts on which they hung.

Late, but not last, O sun of truth appear
From error's gloom the female mind to clear !

Shades of false honor, darker mists of pride,
Self love his long prescriptive rule foregoes,

And every feature with the mother glows.

Enough, ye fair, the dread neglect has cost,

The ills experienced, and the pleasures lost ;

Yet ah forgive the bard, whose vent'rous
strain

Has dared to give your gentle breasts a pain,

And let him rest awhile, ere yet the song,

Be with the drawlings of the nurse's tongue

END OF THE FIRST CANTO.

Miscellaneous Literature.

“ There are sparks and flames, lillies and blue bottles, rains and dews, stars and me-
teors, rivers and rivulets, which is a perfect picture of Nature, and to judge of
“ the work you must unite the different views, and make but one piece of the whole
Ganganellis Letters, Vol 1. p. 210.

THE NURSE

Translated from the Italian of

LUIGI TANSILLO,

—
BY WILLIAM ROSCOE.

CANTO II.

IF the rude verse that now detains your
ear,

Should to one female heart conviction bear;

Recall one gentle mind from fashion's crew;

To give to nature what is nature's due,

—To me, the triumph were of more account,

Than if conducted up the Aonian mount,

(Long trac'd with anxious steps, but trac'd
in vain)

The muse had rank'd me with her favorite
train,

Or for my brows had deign'd the wreath to
bring,

Worn but by those that haunt her sacred
spring,

—Whilst others mount the arduous heights
of fame,

To wake your feelings be my nobler aim:

Nor yet unblest, if whilst I fail to move,

The fond attempt my kind intention prove.

Ah yet, ye fair, shall come that happier
day

When love maternal shall assert her sway,

And crowning every joy of married life,

Join the fond mother to the faithful wife;

When every female heart her rule shall own,

From the straw cottage to the splendid throne;

Nor e'er for ought that fortune can bestow,

A mother's sacred privilege forego.

And may the fates, ye fair, your years pro-
long,

To see accomplish'd all your poet's song.

If, whilst in cradle'd rest your infant
sleeps,

Your watchful eye unceasing vigils keep,

Lest cramping bonds his pliant limbs con-
strain,

And cause defects that manhood may retain

If, when his little hands from bondage free

Restless expand in new-born liberty,

You teach the child, by reprehensions light,

In preference to the left to use the right;

—If thus the body claim your constant care,

Shall not the mind your equal caution share,

Lest early stains, from nutriment impure,

Print deep those blots no future arts can cure?

Perchance the truth your credence scarce
will move

Tho' long experience will the maxim prove ; Nor yet alone among the human race
 That what your growing child imbibes when young The strong effects of aliment we trace,
 Imports no less than from whose loins he sprung. —Go, bid the hind employ'd your flocks to keep,
 —How oft a numerous progeny we find, Change but the younglings of the goat and sheep,
 Various in worth, in manners and in mind ; The novel food each alter'd fleece will show,
 Whoe'er the father, we can scarce suppose Soft will the kid's, and harsh the lambskin's grow.
 From the same mother such an offspring rose. Would you the beagle should his scent retain,
 Yet on the strange event, no mystery waits, No stranger treat your genuine brood must drain ;
 Of prosperous planets, or of adverse fates ; Even wolves rapacious half their rage resign,
 The plastic streams these qualities instill, Fed with the milk-stream from the race canine.
 And form the character for good or ill:
 If, ere that hour arrive whose awful strife
 Gives your new offspring to external life,
 Some favorite object, fruit, or flower, inspire Imports it less what juices they imbibe ;
 Resistless yearnings of intense desire, The vigorous plant in some wild spot that blooms,
 'Tis said that nature's wondrous power is such, Spreads its green shade, and breaths its rich perfumes,
 That on whatever part the mother's touch But if to some ungenial soil convey'd,
 Is first impressed, the self same part retains Soon mourns its fragrance lost, its strength decay'd.
 On the young babe the imitative stains ;
 And doubt ye, that your infant's earliest food, Nor feels alone your hapless babe his wrongs ;
 Mix'd with his frame, and circling with his blood, To you severer penitence belongs—
 If long imbib'd from some corrupted spring, Shall modern times your censures keen engage ?
 Can sail at length its dread effects to bring ? —A race degenerate ! an ungrateful age !
 —Even the ripe man, to perfect vigor grown, That children scorn a mother's smile, and fly
 Prospers or pines from aliment alone ; The kind upbraidings of a father's eye ?
 Once if he taste the lutrid fruit insane, —On you, who caus'd the guilt, recoils the blame ;
 How throbs his heart, and whirls his maddening brain ? For thus from Heaven th' eternal mandate came,
 Or when with sickness bow'd, with care oppress'd, That manhood should with retribution due
 The healing potion soothes his ills to rest. Avenge the wrongs that helpless childhood knew.
 What then th' effect of food—ye parents say,
 On the young babe, the birth of yesterday ? 'Twas nature's purpose, that the human race

Should with the circling lapse of years, in-crease;
 And well her kind providing cares foresaw
 Your dread infringement of her primal law;
 Hence to the babe she gave endearing wiles,
 Resistless blandishments, and artless smiles,
 That from your arms, unfeeling mothers, thrown,
 Some softer breast the tender pledge might own;
 Fulfil th' important task by you betray'd,
 And find the generous labor well repaid.

O past all human tolerance the curse,
 The endless torments of a hireling nurse!
 If to your children no regard were due,
 For your own peace avoid the harpy crew;
 A race rapacious, who with ceaseless strife
 Disturb the stream of calm domestic life:
 —But wiser you with no such ills contend,
 Far from your sight your helpless young you send,
 And to your child, yourselves, your God unjust,
 To others yield th' inalienable trust!

That piercing shriek, from anguish keen that flows,
 Disturbs no distant mother's bland repose;
 Those looks, that speak the inmost soul impart
 No kindred feelings to a mother's heart;
 Not her's the prompt and interposing arm,
 When danger threaten, or when fear alarm;
 Alike to her whatever her child sustains,
 Its smiles or tears, its pleasures or its pains.

But happier fortunes on your babe attend;
 His helpless infancy has found a friend.
 Leaps his young heart with undissembled bliss

At the fond look, soft smile, or gentle kiss:
 Whilst by his lips the milky orbs are prest;
 The soft affections spring within his breast;
 'Till the pleas'd hireling own the tender claim,
 And to a mother's office joins the name.

But ah, for ever lost the ties that bind
 In links of filial love the infant mind:
 All that maternal sympathies impart,
 Mix'd with each sense, and twin'd around the heart;
 The hope that every bliss to rapture swells;
 The care that every threatening ill repels;
 The smile that mingles with affection's tear,
 And speaks the favour'd object doubly dear.
 Each soft emotion frigid absence chills,
 And love's young transports cold indifference kills,
 —Absence, like death, the object long remov'd
 Leaves but the memory of what once was lov'd;
 Nor more severe the hapless infant's lot,
 Who dies untimely, than who lives forgot.

In idle hours, or when some festal day
 Wakes to rude mirth the giddy and the gay,
 She brings your infant child; nor yours alone
 But all she feeds, another's or her own—
 With smiles and kindness you the flock receive,
 Nor whatsoe'er she ask, refuse to give,
 Lest while she swells with jealousy or rage
 Your infant's sufferings should her wrath assuage;
 If in your house you keep the living pest,
 Farewell to comfort, and farewell to rest,
 For ah, what tongue can tell the care that springs,
 The keen vexation such an inmate brings?

—Yet might I hope, ye fair, nor hope in vain,
 My hands could free you from the galling chain,
 Could lead to that domestic heaven, which knows,
 Approving bliss and well-deserv'd repose,
 Prompt were my aid. Nor less the secret ire,
 That in my bosom heaves with smother'd fire
 Calls for the impassion'd verse. O may the strain
 Promote your peace, whilst it relieves my pain!

Who can the vices of the tribe detect?
 Shameless ingratitude their least defect.
 Dispense your bounty with a liberal hand,
 'Tis thrown in air, or sown upon the sand.
 To greater insults must you daily stoop
 Than from the invasion of a hostile troop.
 —Not a gay troop of British volunteers,
 Who charm your eyes while they dispel
 your fears;
 But such as found in Buonaparte's train
 Pour their fierce myriad's o'er Italia's plain.
 But O, to paint the torment and the curse
 If once your doors admit a hireling nurse,
 Were endless waste of paper and of time,
 Abuse of patience, and abuse of rhyme;
 Nor need I here the irksome story tell;
 From your own sufferings known, I fear too well.

Tread as you will, your cautious feet will slide;
 No art can save you, and no prudence guide,
 Pleas'd with your child, a fond caress bestow,
 —Her pride no equal recompence can know.
 Frown—and her breast its milky spring
 repels,

Or drops with venom as with rage she swells;
 Sooth'd by no kindness, by no threats subdued,
 Perverse, lascivious, insolent and rude.
 Ah wretched he whom adverse fates ordain
 To choose an inmate from so dire a train,
 While scarcely less depends his peace of life
 Upon his children's nurse than on his wife.
 This can ye bear? another curse awaits;
 Her tribe of followers then besiege your gates,
 Brothers, of doubtful kin, and friends by dozens,
 With female troops of sisters, aunts & cousins
 Without reproof you hear their loud carouse,
 Whilst frighted order abdicates your house.
 —Perhaps some husband comes to claim his due,
 Some stirdy lover lurks amidst the crew,
 Then vain your vigilance in caution's spite,
 (watch'd thro the day) she cheats your care by night.
 Pregnant, her breast refuse the due supply;
 Their source perverted, and their fountains dry.
 Sick, pale, and languid, when your infant's moans
 Speak its soft sufferings in pathetic tones,
 When nature asks a purer lymph, subdued
 By needful physic, and by temperate food,
 Say will the nurse her wonted banquet spare,
 And for your infant stoop to humbler fare?
 Or with her pamper'd appetite at strife,
 One potion swallow to preserve its life?
 —Self her sole object—interest all her trade
 And more perverse the more you want her aid;

Sinks the poor babe, without a hand to
save,

And from the cradle steps into the grave.

What numbers thus whom length of
years had blest,

Untimely fall, by early fate oppress'd !

Life's cheerful day, ere yet enjoy'd, resign'd

—The dread abuse depopulates mankind.

Nor happier he who doom'd his years to fill,

Drinks with his milk the seeds of future
ill ;

Born but to weep, and destin'd to sustain

A youth of wretchedness, an age of pain ;

Halt, deaf, or blind, to drag his weight of
woe,

'Till death in kindness lays the sufferer low.

Once exil'd from your breast,
and doom'd to bring

His daily nurture from a stranger
spring,

Ah who can tell the dangers that
await

Your infant thus abandoned to his
fate ?

Say, is there one with human feel-
ing fraught

Can bear to think, nor sicken at
the thought,

That whilst her babe, with unpo-
luted lips,

As nature asks, the vital fountain
sips ;

Whilst yet its pure and fainted
shrine within

Rests the young mind, unconscious
of a sin,

He with his daily nutriment should
drain,

The dread disease which fires the
wantons vein ;

Sent as the fiercest messenger of
God,

O'er lawless love to wave his scor-
pion rod ?

Strange is the tale, but not more
strange than true,

And many a parent may the trea-
chery rue,

Who for their child, neglected and
unknown,

Receive a changeling, vainly
deem'd their own.

For witness, Ariosto's scenes peruse ;

Who shall a poet's evidence refuse ?

But say what end the impious fraud
secures ?

—Another's child thus takes the
place of yours.

Meanwhile, secure the crafty dame
can wait

Her ripening project, and enjoy
the cheat ;

Reap for her son the fruit of all
your toils,

And bid him riot in your chil-
dren's spoils.

Then, hopeful of reward, no more
she hides

Her guilt, but to his secret ear con-
fides ;

Delighted thus a double boon to
give,

First life itself, and next the means
to live.

What ceaseless dread a mother's
breast alarms

Whilst her lov'd offspring fills ano-
ther's arms !

Fearful of ill, she starts at every
noise,

And hears, or thinks she hears, her
children's cries

Whilst more imperious grown
from day to day,

The greedy nurse demands increase
of pay.

Vex'd to the heart with anger and
expence,

You hear, nor murmur at her proud
pretence ;

Compell'd to bear the wrong with
semblance mild,

And sooth the hireling as she sooths
your child.

—But not the dainties of Lucullus' Or, whilst the altar blaz'd with Loud
feast rites divine,
Can gratify the nurse's pamper'd Affiduous led him to the sacred See in
taste ; shrine ;
Nor, though your babe in infant And sure th' example will your The
beauty bright, conduct guide,
Spring to its mother's arms with If true devotion in your hearts While
fond delight, preside.

Can all its gentle blandishments suffice To compensate the torments that arise From her to whom its early years you trust, —Intent on spoil, ungrateful and unjust.	But whence these sad laments, these mournful sighs, That all around in solemn breath- ings rise? Th' accusing strains in sounds dis- tinct and clear Wake to the sense of guilt your	Becon t Ah Let t With
--	--	-----------------------------------

Were modern truths inadequate
to shew
That to your young a sacred debt
you owe,
Not hard the task to lengthen out
my rhymes

With sage examples drawn from Turns from the ungenerous deed Shall
ancient times. her dewy eyes.

Of Rome's twin founders oft the Maternal fondness gives her tears
bard has sung, to flow

For whom the haggard wolfe for- In all the deeper energy of woe ; Whi
fook her young : Whilst christian charity, enshrin'd

True emblem she of all th' unna-
tural crew,

Who to another give their off- foul is love, Not
spring's due. Feels the just hatred that your deeds

But say when at a SAVIOUR'S pro-
mis'd birth,

With secret gladness throb'd the
conscious earth,

Whose fostering care his infant Indignant of the foul degrading And
wants repress, blot ;

Who lav'd his limbs, and hush'd And courtesy and courage o'er him But
his cares to rest? bend,

She, at whose look the proudest And all his virtues that the state at-
queen might hide tend.

Her gilded state, and mourn her But whence that cry that steals upon
humbled pride. the sense?

She all her bosom's sacred stores 'Tis the low wail of injured innocence?
unlock'd,

Loud as the pleadings of an hundred tongues.
 See in dread witness all creation rise,
 The peopled earth, deep seas, and circling skies ;
 Whilst conscience with consenting voice within,
 Becomes accomplice, and avows the sin.
 Ah then, by duty led, ye nuptial fair,
 Let the sweet office be your constant care.
 With peace and health in humblest station blest,
 Give to the smiling babe the fostering breast ;
 Nor if by prosperous fortune plac'd on high,
 Think ought superior to the dear employ,
 Shall the lov'd burthen that so long ye bore,
 Your alter'd kindness from its birth deplore ?
 Whilst the fair orbs with healthful nurture swell'd,
 Throb for the kind relief by you withheld ?
 Not half a mother she whose pride denies
 The streaming beverage to her infant's cries,
 Admits another in her rights to share,
 And trusts his nurture to a stranger's care ;
 But you whose hearts with gentle pity warm,
 Pure joys can please, and genuine pleasures charm,
 Clasp your fair nurselings to your breasts of snow,
 And give the sweet salubrious streams to flow,
 Let kind affections sway without controul,
 And thro' the milk-stream pour the feeling soul.
 —What tho' th' inveterate crime, the dire disgrace,
 From elder years to modern times we trace,
 Nor earthly laws its wasteful rage restrain,
 Be yours the task to break the wizard chain !
 So shall the glorious deed your sex inspire,
 All earth applaud you, and all heaven admire.
 O happier times, to truth and virtue dear,
 Roll swiftly on ! O golden days appear !
 Of noble birth, when every matron dame,
 Shall the high meed of female merit claim ;
 Then loveliest, when her babe in native charms,
 Hugs on her breast or dances in her arms.
 Thus late with angel grace along the plain,
 Illustrious Devon led Britannia's train ;
 And whilst by frigid fashion unrepresst,
 She to chaste transports open'd all her breast ;
 Joy'd her lov'd babe its playful hands to twine
 Round her fair neck, or midst her locks divine,
 And from the fount with every grace imbued.
 Drank heavenly nectar, not terrestrial food.
 ---So Venus once, in fragrant bowers above,
 Clasp'd to her rosy breast immortal love :
 Transus'd soft passion thro' his tingling frame,

The nerve of rapture, and the But prompts the aim to crown by
 heart of flame. future worth
 ---Yet not with wanton hopes and The proud preeminence of noble
 fond desires, birth.
 Her infant's veins the British ma-
 tron fires

THE WOUNDED HUSSAR.

ALONE to the banks of the dark-rolling Danube
 Fair Adelaide hied when the battle was o'er :
 Oh whither, she cried, hast thou wander'd, my lover ;
 Or here dost thou welter, and bleed on the shore ?

What voice did I hear ? 'twas my Henry that sigh'd ;
 All mournful she hasten'd, nor wander'd she far,
 When bleeding and low, on the heath she descried,
 By the light of the moon, her poor wounded Hussar !

From his bosom that heav'd, the last torrent was streaming,
 And pale was his visage deep mark'd with a scar ;
 And dim was that eye, once expressively beaming,
 That melted in love, and that kindled in war !

How smit was poor Adelaide's heart at the sight !
 How bitter she wept o'er the victim of war ?
 Hast thou come, my fond Love, this last sorrowful night,
 To cheer the lone heart of your wounded Hussar ?

Thou shalt live, she replied, Heav'n's mercy relieving
 Each anguishing wound shall forbid me to mourn !
 Ah, no ! the last pang in my bosom is heaving ;
 No light of the morn shall to Henry return !

Thou charmer of life, ever tender and true !
 Ye babes of my love that await me afar !
 His faltering tongue scarce could murmur adieu,
 When he sunk in her arms---the poor wounded Hussar ?

Miscellaneous Literature.

“There are sparks and flames, lillies and blue bottles, rains and dews, stars and meteors, rivers and rivulets, which is a perfect picture of Nature, and to judge of the work you must unite the different views, and make but one piece of the whole
Ganganellis Letters, Vol I. p. 210.

Mr. DINMORE,

*The insertion of the following
Extract, from an European publication,
may entertain some of your readers, and
will oblige*

Your's, &c.

FETE AT ST. IVES.

(CORNWALL.) *England.*

I HAVE sometimes wished that our journalists, or those who have been entrusted with the public archives, had been more minute in recording local occurrences: for, though they do not come within the design of general history, yet do they serve much to elucidate the manners and genius of the age; It is true in deed we do sometimes meet with things of this sort: but as transient meteors, they serve only to render our darkness the more palpable. Under this idea I beg leave to offer you the following memorial; the subject of which I became acquainted with during a visit in that neighbourhood.

About a mile and a half from St. Ives, on an elevated scite that overlooks the town and bay below, from whence you have a most pictur-

esque view of the rocky shores of Cornwall, as far as the port of Padstow, projecting their craggy fronts, in wild irregularity, into the broad bosom of the Atlantic; stands a triangular monument of a pyramidal form, about 30 feet high, and 12 feet wide at the bottom. On its sides, about 15 feet from the base, are the following inscriptions cut in stone. “Johannes Knill, 1782:”—“I know that my Redeemer liveth:”—“Resurgam.”

It contains an empty coffin, hewn out of a solid rock, and is intended for the mausoleum of the gentleman whose name is inscribed on it: the entrance, which is entirely closed up, can only be discovered by an arch on one side. The idea of such a thing, built during the person's own life, on such a spot, appeared to me the most extravagant whim I had ever witnessed! and I concluded, that nothing but a most unaccountable vanity could have given birth to it. On communicating this idea to my friend, I was thus informed: Mr. Knill said he, was for many years collector of the port of St. Ives: and so great was his attachment to the place, that he even quitted situations, both lucrative and honourable, to return to it.

There, said he, he was happy ; for there he was beloved : his talents procured him honour. To the poor and the distressed he was a father, to every virtuous man a friend. But he had many peculiarities. The town and more particularly the church, is built on the sand : and the frequent appearance of human bones that had been scattered over the church yard together with the idea, that churches, instead of being rendered by the interment of human bodies, as nauseous as charnel-houses, should be kept as pure as possible, first suggested to him the idea of building this mausoleum. Had, continued he, the same sum been laid out in purchasing and inclosing a plat in the neighbourhood of the town, that might have served the inhabitants as well as himself, it would have been a monument more honourable, though less ostentatious than this. However, he left St. Ives some years ago, and now resides in London ; but he intends to bequeath a legacy of 10l. per annum, & has already deposited it in trust to the Mayor, Justice, and Clergyman of the town for the purpose of commemorating him once every five years, when the accumulating sum 50l. is to be disposed of in the following manner. — To that poor person who shall have reared the greatest number of children without any assistance from the parish 10l. to the best company of rowers 10l. the clothing of ten virgins in white, &c. who are to march in procession from the town to the mausoleum, and dance round it 20l. and to the trustees, to be spent in a public dinner 10l. — Next Mouday, he continued, will be celebrated, for the first time, what may properly be called the *Knillian Games* ; When if you happen to be so disposed, we will assemble with the spectators.

On the first of October the day appointed we failed not to be at St. Ives ; and fortunately we arrived just in time to see the procession. Before went some gentlemen of the town, with the trustees followed by two fiddlers ; then came two *old virgins*, followed by eight young ones, of about seven or eight years of age, closely pressed on the rear by a mob, which on this occasion, was composed of people from far and near, of every age, sex, and condition. Thus arranged, they marched in solemn procession up the hill to pay their devotions to the manes of a man who is not yet dead. On their arrival at the mausoleum, they did not, as I expected, dance round it, but immediately formed a circle amid the gazing multitude ; similar to what I have sometimes seen in our streets, when the folks have been entertained with the sight of boars and puppies dancing to the sound of the bag pipe. Suddenly the two fiddlers striking up a brisk tune on their violins, inspired the virgins with an agility, that is equalled only by those who have experienced the bite of the tarantula. This continued about a quarter of an hour, when they concluded by singing the 100th psalm, and proceeded down the hill, in the same order as when they came up, to enjoy themselves at the table. We followed them to St. Ives : and expected, after this to have seen the prize contested for by the rowers ; and the reward of industry given to the deserving candidate, but were informed that the intended legacy had not been deposited in trust above a year or two and therefore they were obliged to confine themselves to the dinner and the procession.

Having given our readers, an example of the talents of Roscoe, as the translator of the Nurse, we now present them with an original production of that Author, which we select from a work now in the press, entitled "SELECT AND FUGITIVE POETRY, by

RICHARD DINMORE.

ELEGY
ON THE DEATH OF THE SCOTTISH POET BURNS.

BY WILLIAM ROSCOE.

REAR high thy bleak, majestic Hills---
Thy shelter'd Vallies proudly spread,
And SCOTIA pour thy thousand rills---
And wave they Heaths with blossoms red!
But, ah, what Poet now shall tread
Thy airy heights, thy woodland reign,
Since he, the sweetest Bard is dead,
That ever breath'd the soothing strain?

As green thy tow'ring Pines may grow,
As clear thy streams may speed along,
As bright thy Summer Suns may glow,
And wake again thy feath'ry throng:
But now, unheeded is the Song,
And dull and lifeless all around:
For his wild Harp lies all unstrung---
And cold the hand that wak'd its sound!

What tho' thy vig'rous offspring rise,
In Arts, in Arms, thy sons excell;
Tho' Beauty in thy daughters eyes,
And Health in ev'ry feature dwell:
Yet who shall now their praises tell
In strains impassion'd, fond, and free,
Since he no more the song shall swell
To Love, and Liberty, and Thee?

With Step-dame eye and frown severe
His hapless youth, why didst thou view?
For all thy joys to him were dear,
And all his vows to thee were due:
Nor greater bliss his bosom knew,
In opening Youth's, delightful prime,
Than when thy fav'ring ear he drew
To listen to his chaunted Rhyme!

Thy lonely wastes and frowning Skies
To him were all with rapture fraught;
He heard with joy the tempest rise

That wak'd him to sublimer thought;
 And oft thy winding Dells he sought,
 Where wild flow'rs pour'd their rathe perfume,
 And with sincere devotion brought
 To thee the Summer's earliest bloom.

But, ah' no fond, maternal smile
 His unprotected Youth enjoy'd ;
 His limbs, inur'd to early toil,
 His days with early hardships tried !
 And more to mark the gloomy void
 And bid him feel his misery,
 Before his infant eyes would glide
 Day-dreams of immortality !

Yet, not by cold neglect depress'd,
 With sinewy arm he turn'd the soil,
 Sunk with the Evening Sun to rest
 And met at Morn his earliest smile !
 Wak'd by his rustic Pipe, mean while
 The pow'rs of Fancy came along,
 And sooth'd his lengthen'd hours of toil
 With native Wit and sprightly Song !

Ah, Days of Bliss too swiftly fled,
 When vig'rous Health from labor springs,
 And bland Contentment smooths the bed,
 And Sleep his ready opiate brings ;
 And, hov'ring round on airy wings,
 Float the light forms of young desire,
 That of unutterable things
 The soft and shadowy hope inspire.

Now Spells of mightier pow'r prepare—
 Bid brighter Phantoms round him dance :---
 Let FLATTERY spread her viewless snare,
 And FAME attract his vagrant glance ;
 Let sprightly PLEASURE too advance,
 Unveil'd her eyes, unclasp'd her zone,
 'Till, lost in Love's delirious Trance,
 He scorns the joys his Youth has known !

Let FRIENDSHIP pour her brightest blaze,
 Expanding all the Bloom of Soul :
 And MIRTH concentre all her rays,
 And point them from the sparkling Bowl ;
 And, let the careless Moments roll
 In social Pleasures unconfin'd ;
 And CONFIDENCE, that spurns controul,
 Unlock the inmost springs of Mind !

Then, whilst his throbbing veins beat high
With ev'ry impulse of Delight,
Dash from his lips the Cup of Joy—
And shroud the scene in shades of Night!
Then let DESPAIR, with wizard light,
Disclose the yawning gulp below,
And pour incessant on his sight
Her specter'd ills and shapes of woe!

And shew beneath a cheerless shed,
With sorrowing heart and streaming eyes,
In silent grief where droops her head—
The partner of his early Joys!
And let his Infants' tender cries
His fond parental succour claim,
And bid him hear in agonies
A Husband and a Father's name!

Tis done—the pow'rful Charm succeeds.
His high reluctant Spirit bends:
In bitterness of Soul he bleeds,
Nor longer with his fate contends.
An Ideot-laugh the welkin rends,
As Genius thus degraded lies,
Till pitying Heav'n, the veil extends,
That shrouds the Poet's ardent eyes!

Rear high thy bleak majestic Hills—
Thy shelter'd Vallies proudly spread
And SCOTIA, pour thy thousand rills,
And wave thy heaths, with blossoms red!
But never more shall Poet tread,
Thy airy heights, thy woodland reign,
Since he, the sweetest Bard is dead
That ever breath'd the soothing strain!

And lead his steps, those bowers among,
Where ELEGANCE with SPLENDOR vies,
Or SCIENCE bids her favor'd throng,
To more refin'd sensations rise!
Beyond the Peasants humbler joys,
And freed from each laborious strife,
There let him learn the Bliss to prize,
That waits the joys of polish'd life.

ODE TO MODERATION.

BY ROBERT MERRY

TO thee, whose cautious step, and specious air,
 Deceive the world, who simulating good,
 Drop'st from thine oily tongue the pitying pray'r,
 T'avert the ills of man, and spare his blood.
 'To thee I call, but with no friendly voice,'
 I am no dupe to thine insidious art,
 The vaunted mercy of thy traitor heart,
 Nor in thy promises can I rejoice.
 For well I know thee hypocrite!—I know
 Thou art the fatal source of human woe,
 Thine is the shield that bloodiest tyrants bear,
 Foul harbinger of death, black herald of despair.

Why groans you hapless, violated land,
 With such continued suff'rance, and long care?
 'Tis that, deceiver! there thou giv'st command,
 That mod'rate justice, mod'rate truth are there.
 The poor not quite destroy'd, tho'doom'd to toil
 From day to day unceasing, yet must hide
 Their soul's deep anguish from the gaze of pride,
 And greet with smiles the plund'ers of the soil.
 The sad seditious thoughts that fire the brain
 Must be subdued,---'its treason to complain;
 For order, peace, tranquillity require,
 They suffer all *unmoved*,---then silently expire.

O rather bear me fury, vengeance wild!
 To the red scene of slaughter and dismay,
 Where the bold multitude, no more beguild'd,
 The deathful banners of their rage display.
 Ah! let *their* gen'rous ardors burn for me;
 Their fiercest energies my bosom steel
 Who learn to vindicate, when taught to feel,
 And dare th' extreme of all things to be free:
 Better by far at once the conflict end,
 The gen'ral *foe* prevail, or gen'ral *friend*,
 Than that faint hope should languish with the throng,
 Who love the right but half, but half detest the wrong.

Mark, how the desolating tempest flies,
 And rends the groaning forest from its base;
 Its bursting thunders wreck the pow'rless skies,
 Its lightnings Nature's loveliest scenes deface.
 Anon, behold its transient fury sped,
 More fresh the flowers their vivid tints disclose,
 With riches pride the yellow harvest glows,

More soft the air, more sweet the odours spread.
 Thus from the storms of intellectual strife,
 The moral system wakes to purer life,
 The passions harmonize which late were hurl'd,
 And reason's fairer beams illumine a happier world.

'Tis true, seductive is thy mild discourse,
 With dainty terms of soft benevolence,
 And honied phrases fill'd, abjuring force,
 Trusting to time, and to progressive sense.
 Thus the wild jargons of submissive peace,
 Of calm endurance, petrify the heart,
 Check the bold tear of manhood ere it start,
 And bid the holy animation cease.
 By due and slow degrees, by sober zeal,
 Profess to rectify the public weal,
 Which, by confusing parts, confound the whole,
 Disorganize the will, and dislocate the soul.

'Tis thine to boast of long existing laws,
 Blame the *effect* of ill, but not the *cause*;
 'Tis thine to call it mad erroneous rage,
 When Indignation's spirit nobly glows,
 When smarting with the sense of bitt'rest woes;
 The mass of man the war of nature wage,
 'Tis thine with horror then to paint the scene,
 As barb'rous tyranny had never been.
 Of ruthless anarchy alone complain,
 Then if thy victims pause, prepare th' eternal chain.

Ah! wouldst thou ask me why I thus can hate,
 Why thus abhor thee, execrable pow'r?
 'Tis, that I deem thy mercy worse than fate,
 'Tis, that thou smilest only to devour.
 Did the great Pole* thy baneful influence share,
 When rous'd to fury at his country's call;
 Or when he found that country doom'd to fall,
 Felt he a moderation of despair?
 Meanwhile, thy tranquil Hecate of the North,
 Sent her infernal legions *mildly* forth,
 To quell intemp'rate zeal,—the land to *save*,—
 With *mod'rate* murder sweep whole nations to the grave.

At thy approach, true principle decays,
 Cabals succeed, with reasonings most abstruse,
 Of reg'lar governments the placid praise,
 Of tender words and savage deeds profuse.
 Unhappy France! I see thy laurels die,

* Kosciuszko.

I see thy fading glories dimly shine,
 The tyrants triumph with their wrath *benign*,
 The *mod'rate* wrath of boundless cruelty.
 The bold terrific energy is past,
 And peace and tyranny return at last,
 The star of vict'ry rose---when at the fight,
 Pale moderation shriek'd, and all again was night.

O ye fall'n patriots! ere I drop the pen,
 One rending sigh shall to your worth be paid,
 Ye greatest, noblest, bravest, best of men!
 One grateful tear be offer'd to your shade.
 Tho' monarchs execrate, tho' Britons scorn,
 Your deathless name, yet still to freedom true,
 Be't mine, alas! to pay the homage due,
 With Sorrow's cypress wreath your shrine adorn.
 Scar'd at the light'ning of your lifted spear,
 The traitor crouch'd, the despot learnt to fear,
 And tho' thro' seas of blood your ark was driv'n
 The deluge still was just, the ark belong'd to heav'n.

TO THE MEMORY OF A DECEASED FRIEND.

By WILLIAM ROSCOE.

MORTAL, from yon lower sphere,
 Ere eternal joys thou share,
 Are thy earthly duties done—
 Husband, Father Friend, and Son?

Hast thou o'er a Parent's head,
 Drops of filial fondness shed?
 What the pleasure, hast thou prov'd
 TIS TO LOVE AND TO BE LOV'D?

Hast thou with, delighted eyes,
 Seen thy numerous Offspring rise?
 Hast thou, in the paths of truth,
 Led their inexperienced youth?

Did'st thou e'er in sadness bend,
 O'er the sorrows of a friend?
 Did'st thou hasten unappall'd
 When thy sinking Country call'd?

Husband, Father, Friend, and Son,
 Well thy journey hast thou run:
 Life has known its best employ,
 Sown in virtue, reap'd in joy.